

Amin accuses S. Africa

PORT LOUIS, Mauritius, July 3 (AFP). — Ugandan President Idi Amin today accused South Africa of being behind the failed attempt to assassinate him in hand grenades last month.

The would-be killers, who hurled three grenades at him as he was leaving a police college near Kampala, killing his driver, were sent from South Africa, Amin said.

Field Marshal Amin attended the Organisation African Unity (OAU) summit meeting here.

JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation

جورن تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالانكليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية « الراي »

AMMAN, SUNDAY, JULY 4, 1976 — RAJAB 7, 1396

Price: 50 fils

300 arrested in Peru

LIMA, July 3 (R). — At least 300 people were arrested during street riots which left five dead and led to Peru's military government to declare a state of emergency on Thursday, police sources said today.

They included students, workers and "many delinquents who sought to exploit popular discontent over price increases," they said. All detainees will be tried by military courts under the emergency powers which the authorities imposed for 30 days.

The country was calm today after the third night of curfew.

Nablus curfew imposed to stop Arab demonstrations

TEL AVIV, July 3 (Agencies). — The Israeli occupation authorities today imposed a curfew on the West Bank town of Nablus following demonstrations preceding the funeral of a 16-year-old Arab youth killed during demonstrations yesterday.

Town Mayor Bassam Shak'a said that yesterday's protests were against a new tax imposed by the Israeli authorities.

The curfew followed protests in the town after the death of the youth, Nidhal Al Shanteer, and injury of 13 other citizens.

Demonstrators pelted Israeli military forces with rocks and set fire to tyres in the town's market area today, witnesses said. No injuries were reported.

The demonstrations were against both the Israeli occupation authorities and in support of Palestinian residents in Lebanon.

The residents of Nablus, a traditional centre of Palestinian nationalism, have been angered by reports of the rightist attacks against Palestinian refugee camps in Beirut.

Most shops were closed today in Nablus and other towns in the northern part of the West Bank, as merchants protested against a value added tax due to be imposed next month by Israeli authorities.

The tax has been levied within Israel itself since Thursday.

The business strike was largely followed in Nablus, Jenin, Ramallah and Tulkarem.

Occupation forces in Arab Jerusalem tried to force striking Arab merchants to reopen their shops.

Arab informants described the protests as the most widespread in the West Bank since the killing of nine Arabs in a similar wave of anti-Israeli protests that ended two months ago.

Israeli troops had tried to break up the protesters with tear gas before resorting to "warning shots," Israeli authorities said for their part.

Meanwhile, armoured cars packed with armed and helmeted troops patrolled the town through the day.

Witnesses said that troops sealed off Nablus from the rest of the West Bank, keeping back newsmen and television crews.

It was the third straight day of demonstrations in Nablus, where Israeli troops clashed with demonstrators Thursday during a general business strike against Israeli government plans to impose the value added tax on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

Israeli authorities delayed the introduction of VAT in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip specifically to avert troubles. But instead they raised the sales tax by an additional 8 per cent to prevent Israelis from making their purchases in the occupied Arab territories without paying VAT.

Arab businessmen and community leaders are opposed to VAT on the grounds that it violates the Geneva convention and other international treaties affecting populations under military occupation.

Aid to Egypt was linked to the continued closure of the Suez Canal.

Kuwait believes the Egyptian economy is still badly affected by the state of war with Israel and had decided to continue its grant in spite of the reopening of the Suez Canal, the sources said.

Kuwait provided Syria with 27 million in grants in each of the past two years on an ad hoc basis.

In addition to the grants to Egypt and Jordan, Kuwait has earmarked \$20 million for the Gulf and the Arabian south, the newspaper said.

No details were given but this category is believed to include grants to Bahrain, Oman and North and South Yemen.

Kuwait believes the Egyptian economy is still badly affected by the state of war with Israel and had decided to continue its grant in spite of the reopening of the Suez Canal, the sources said.

Kuwait provided Syria with 27 million in grants in each of the past two years on an ad hoc basis.

In addition to the grants to Egypt and Jordan, Kuwait has earmarked \$20 million for the Gulf and the Arabian south, the newspaper said.

No details were given but this category is believed to include grants to Bahrain, Oman and North and South Yemen.



FREEDOM — Greek seamen arrive at Athens airport Saturday, flying in from Uganda, after they were released by the hijackers of the Air France plane. (AP wirephoto).

Back at Entebbe, Amin negotiates as hostages await hijackers' deadline

NAIROBI, July 3 (R). — President Idi Amin returned tonight to Entebbe to resume his hijacked Airbus negotiations, and according to Uganda Radio immediately called on Israel and the United States to act immediately because the situation was most critical.

He returned from a meeting in Mauritius of the Organisation of African Unity (OAU) as the hijackers' deadline approached for the threatened execution of 110 passengers and crew of an Air France Airbus commandeered last Sunday by pro-Palestinian guerrillas.

The guerrillas have threatened to blow up the aircraft and execute the 98 passengers and 12 crew at 11:00 GMT Sunday unless Israel and four other countries release 53 Palestinians or pro-Palestinians held in prison in the five countries.

Uganda Radio said President Amin began negotiating with the guerrillas immediately on his return to Entebbe from Mauritius.

"Israel and America must do something immediately because the situation is now at its most crucial phase," Uganda Radio quoted President Amin as saying.

Most of the passengers are Israelis or Jews of another nationality.

Uganda Radio said the aircraft had already been taken to where it will be blown up if the hijackers' demands are not met. It also reported that the negotiations were becoming "difficult" and the situation more serious.

(In Tel Aviv, however, Israeli officials said earlier tonight the negotiations were progressing satisfactorily and there was a chance the hijackers would agree to postpone their deadline).

One group of hostages was released on Thursday after the Israeli government promised to negotiate over the release of 40 pro-Palestinians held in Israeli prisons.

But Somali Ambassador Hashi Abdullah Farah, who has been mediating with the hijackers, said the guerrillas were becoming increasingly suspicious of Israel's willingness to meet their demands.

The guerrillas claim to be members of the militant Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), but the PFLP in Beirut has denied this claim.

"They have a lot of suspicion as to the sincerity of the Israeli government," Mr. Hashi said. "It appears to them that Israel is dragging along."

"The lives of these people can only be saved if the Israeli government and other countries take a positive attitude — and a quick positive attitude," he said.

Mr. Hashi said he had expected some developments today "but nothing has happened."

"I never thought a national government would abandon its nationals," he added, referring to Israel.

Mr. Hashi said he felt the other countries named by the hijackers — West Germany, Kenya, Switzerland, and France — were trying to keep a common front with Israel.

"I don't believe in playing politics," he said.

(Continued on page 6)

Riad returns to Damascus

Latest Lebanese ceasefire fails to take hold as camp battle rages on

BEIRUT, July 3 (R). — Lebanon's latest announced ceasefire failed to take hold in a storm of new fighting today around the beleaguered Palestinian camp of Tel Al Zaatar, under fierce rightwing attack for nearly two weeks.

Arab League Secretary-General Mahmoud Riad, who had announced that all sides had agreed to a truce at midnight last night, conferred with Palestinian leaders after talks on the rightwing side of the lines yesterday. He later returned to Damascus.

Near the building where today's talks were held, a leftist rocket-launching crew fired off occasional rounds into rightwing lines.

"In effect there is no ceasefire," a Palestinian spokesman said. He accused rightwing forces of launching two attacks on the camp this morning with reinforcements of armour and ground troops.

He said the camp, where about 15,000 Palestinians are eking out an increasingly tenuous existence in underground shelters, had still not been entered, although a fluctuating battle was continuing in areas around the camp which have been won and lost by both sides several times.

Rightwing radio stations, which claim the camp was entered yesterday, accused the leftist-Palestinian alliance of being responsible for the failure of the truce.

The Phalangist Party radio said the alliance had launched an attack on the rightist stronghold of Araya, in the hills southeast of Beirut.

The alliance has threatened to launch a counter-offensive in retaliation for the rightwing siege of Tel Al Zaatar and its neighbour Jisr Al Basha, which fell earlier this week.

The Phalangist radio said rightwing leaders today voiced readiness to stop the shooting to "help reach an Arab solution to the crisis."

About 2,500 troops from four Arab nations are positioned at Beirut airport, but their Egyptian commander has said the force will fulfill its peace-keeping duties only if there is an effective ceasefire.

Palestinians are demanding an end to the siege of Tel Al Zaatar and the evacuation of Jisr Al Basha by the rightists as conditions for agreeing to a ceasefire.

Part of the Syrian intervention force has begun withdrawing slowly from outside the port of Sidon, the Palestinian spokesman also said.

Under a long-standing agreement only partly fulfilled, Syrian peace-making forces are due to pull back to the Lebanese hinterland to the east and north.

The pro-leftist Beirut Radio quoted Progressive Socialist Party leader Kamal Junblatt as saying today that "the fall of Tel Al Zaatar, if this ever happens, will lead to serious consequences in all parts of Lebanon."

Mr. Junblatt was addressing Mr. Riad during his meeting with Palestinian and leftist leaders.

According to Palestinian sources, today's rightwing attacks on Tel Al Zaatar camp had been repulsed.

A statement issued by the alliance announced the setting up of checkpoints on the approaches of southern areas from which Syrian troops had withdrawn. Patrols will also scour the region.

The Phalangist radio said tonight that rightwing forces were, by early afternoon, close enough to Tel Al Zaatar to shout at their opponents through loudspeakers, calling on them to surrender.

But the Voice of Palestine Radio said the joint forces defending Tel Al Zaatar "smashed" the latest attacks on all fronts.

Meanwhile, President Hafez Assad of Syria this afternoon met with Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal, who arrived in Damascus earlier today.

The Saudi minister conveyed to President Assad a verbal message from King Khalid of Saudi Arabia.

After Mr. Riad returned to Damascus today, he met there for three hours with his two fellow members of the Arab League peace mission — the Bahraini and Tunisian foreign ministers — Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam, Prince Saud Al Faisal, Libyan Premier Abdul Salam Jalloud, and two Palestinian leaders identified by the Syrian news agency SANA as Abu Mazen and Abu Maher.

Mr. Riad said afterwards the meeting reviewed today's peace-making efforts in Lebanon, and the Bahraini minister added that the Arab League trio would return to Cairo tomorrow to report back to the Arab League Council of foreign ministers.

In Tokyo, the foreign ministry today ordered the Japanese embassy staff in Lebanon to close the embassy temporarily and to leave the country.

Ambassador Noboru Sugiura is expected to leave Lebanon on Monday, if possible, for Tokyo to attend a conference of diplomats stationed in the Middle East next week, ministry sources said.

end to the siege of Tel Al Zaatar and the evacuation of Jisr Al Basha by the rightists as conditions for agreeing to a ceasefire.

Part of the Syrian intervention force has begun withdrawing slowly from outside the port of Sidon, the Palestinian spokesman also said.

Under a long-standing agreement only partly fulfilled, Syrian peace-making forces are due to pull back to the Lebanese hinterland to the east and north.

The pro-leftist Beirut Radio quoted Progressive Socialist Party leader Kamal Junblatt as saying today that "the fall of Tel Al Zaatar, if this ever happens, will lead to serious consequences in all parts of Lebanon."

Mr. Junblatt was addressing Mr. Riad during his meeting with Palestinian and leftist leaders.

According to Palestinian sources, today's rightwing attacks on Tel Al Zaatar camp had been repulsed.

A statement issued by the alliance announced the setting up of checkpoints on the approaches of southern areas from which Syrian troops had withdrawn. Patrols will also scour the region.

The Phalangist radio said tonight that rightwing forces were, by early afternoon, close enough to Tel Al Zaatar to shout at their opponents through loudspeakers, calling on them to surrender.

But the Voice of Palestine Radio said the joint forces defending Tel Al Zaatar "smashed" the latest attacks on all fronts.

Meanwhile, President Hafez Assad of Syria this afternoon met with Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal, who arrived in Damascus earlier today.

The Saudi minister conveyed to President Assad a verbal message from King Khalid of Saudi Arabia.

After Mr. Riad returned to Damascus today, he met there for three hours with his two fellow members of the Arab League peace mission — the Bahraini and Tunisian foreign ministers — Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam, Prince Saud Al Faisal, Libyan Premier Abdul Salam Jalloud, and two Palestinian leaders identified by the Syrian news agency SANA as Abu Mazen and Abu Maher.

Mr. Riad said afterwards the meeting reviewed today's peace-making efforts in Lebanon, and the Bahraini minister added that the Arab League trio would return to Cairo tomorrow to report back to the Arab League Council of foreign ministers.

In Tokyo, the foreign ministry today ordered the Japanese embassy staff in Lebanon to close the embassy temporarily and to leave the country.

Ambassador Noboru Sugiura is expected to leave Lebanon on Monday, if possible, for Tokyo to attend a conference of diplomats stationed in the Middle East next week, ministry sources said.

end to the siege of Tel Al Zaatar and the evacuation of Jisr Al Basha by the rightists as conditions for agreeing to a ceasefire.

Part of the Syrian intervention force has begun withdrawing slowly from outside the port of Sidon, the Palestinian spokesman also said.

Under a long-standing agreement only partly fulfilled, Syrian peace-making forces are due to pull back to the Lebanese hinterland to the east and north.

The pro-leftist Beirut Radio quoted Progressive Socialist Party leader Kamal Junblatt as saying today that "the fall of Tel Al Zaatar, if this ever happens, will lead to serious consequences in all parts of Lebanon."

Mr. Junblatt was addressing Mr. Riad during his meeting with Palestinian and leftist leaders.

According to Palestinian sources, today's rightwing attacks on Tel Al Zaatar camp had been repulsed.

A statement issued by the alliance announced the setting up of checkpoints on the approaches of southern areas from which Syrian troops had withdrawn. Patrols will also scour the region.

The Phalangist radio said tonight that rightwing forces were, by early afternoon, close enough to Tel Al Zaatar to shout at their opponents through loudspeakers, calling on them to surrender.

But the Voice of Palestine Radio said the joint forces defending Tel Al Zaatar "smashed" the latest attacks on all fronts.

Meanwhile, President Hafez Assad of Syria this afternoon met with Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal, who arrived in Damascus earlier today.

The Saudi minister conveyed to President Assad a verbal message from King Khalid of Saudi Arabia.

After Mr. Riad returned to Damascus today, he met there for three hours with his two fellow members of the Arab League peace mission — the Bahraini and Tunisian foreign ministers — Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam, Prince Saud Al Faisal, Libyan Premier Abdul Salam Jalloud, and two Palestinian leaders identified by the Syrian news agency SANA as Abu Mazen and Abu Maher.

Mr. Riad said afterwards the meeting reviewed today's peace-making efforts in Lebanon, and the Bahraini minister added that the Arab League trio would return to Cairo tomorrow to report back to the Arab League Council of foreign ministers.

In Tokyo, the foreign ministry today ordered the Japanese embassy staff in Lebanon to close the embassy temporarily and to leave the country.

Ambassador Noboru Sugiura is expected to leave Lebanon on Monday, if possible, for Tokyo to attend a conference of diplomats stationed in the Middle East next week, ministry sources said.

end to the siege of Tel Al Zaatar and the evacuation of Jisr Al Basha by the rightists as conditions for agreeing to a ceasefire.

Part of the Syrian intervention force has begun withdrawing slowly from outside the port of Sidon, the Palestinian spokesman also said.

Under a long-standing agreement only partly fulfilled, Syrian peace-making forces are due to pull back to the Lebanese hinterland to the east and north.

The pro-leftist Beirut Radio quoted Progressive Socialist Party leader Kamal Junblatt as saying today that "the fall of Tel Al Zaatar, if this ever happens, will lead to serious consequences in all parts of Lebanon."

Mr. Junblatt was addressing Mr. Riad during his meeting with Palestinian and leftist leaders.

According to Palestinian sources, today's rightwing attacks on Tel Al Zaatar camp had been repulsed.

A statement issued by the alliance announced the setting up of checkpoints on the approaches of southern areas from which Syrian troops had withdrawn. Patrols will also scour the region.

The Phalangist radio said tonight that rightwing forces were, by early afternoon, close enough to Tel Al Zaatar to shout at their opponents through loudspeakers, calling on them to surrender.

But the Voice of Palestine Radio said the joint forces defending Tel Al Zaatar "smashed" the latest attacks on all fronts.

Meanwhile, President Hafez Assad of Syria this afternoon met with Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal, who arrived in Damascus earlier today.

The Saudi minister conveyed to President Assad a verbal message from King Khalid of Saudi Arabia.

After Mr. Riad returned to Damascus today, he met there for three hours with his two fellow members of the Arab League peace mission — the Bahraini and Tunisian foreign ministers — Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam, Prince Saud Al Faisal, Libyan Premier Abdul Salam Jalloud, and two Palestinian leaders identified by the Syrian news agency SANA as Abu Mazen and Abu Maher.

Mr. Riad said afterwards the meeting reviewed today's peace-making efforts in Lebanon, and the Bahraini minister added that the Arab League trio would return to Cairo tomorrow to report back to the Arab League Council of foreign ministers.

In Tokyo, the foreign ministry today ordered the Japanese embassy staff in Lebanon to close the embassy temporarily and to leave the country.

Ambassador Noboru Sugiura is expected to leave Lebanon on Monday, if possible, for Tokyo to attend a conference of diplomats stationed in the Middle East next week, ministry sources said.

end to the siege of Tel Al Zaatar and the evacuation of Jisr Al Basha by the rightists as conditions for agreeing to a ceasefire.

Part of the Syrian intervention force has begun withdrawing slowly from outside the port of Sidon, the Palestinian spokesman also said.

Under a long-standing agreement only partly fulfilled, Syrian peace-making forces are due to pull back to the Lebanese hinterland to the east and north.

The pro-leftist Beirut Radio quoted Progressive Socialist Party leader Kamal Junblatt as saying today that "the fall of Tel Al Zaatar, if this ever happens, will lead to serious consequences in all parts of Lebanon."

Mr. Junblatt was addressing Mr. Riad during his meeting with Palestinian and leftist leaders.

According to Palestinian sources, today's rightwing attacks on Tel Al Zaatar camp had been repulsed.

A statement issued by the alliance announced the setting up of checkpoints on the approaches of southern areas from which Syrian troops had withdrawn. Patrols will also scour the region.

The Phalangist radio said tonight that rightwing forces were, by early afternoon, close enough to Tel Al Zaatar to shout at their opponents through loudspeakers, calling on them to surrender.

But the Voice of Palestine Radio said the joint forces defending Tel Al Zaatar "smashed" the latest attacks on all fronts.

Meanwhile, President Hafez Assad of Syria this afternoon met with Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal, who arrived in Damascus earlier today.

The Saudi minister conveyed to President Assad a verbal message from King Khalid of Saudi Arabia.

After Mr. Riad returned to Damascus today, he met there for three hours with his two fellow members of the Arab League peace mission — the Bahraini and Tunisian foreign ministers — Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam, Prince Saud Al Faisal, Libyan Premier Abdul Salam Jalloud, and two Palestinian leaders identified by the Syrian news agency SANA as Abu Mazen and Abu Maher.

Mr. Riad said afterwards the meeting reviewed today's peace-making efforts in Lebanon, and the Bahraini minister added that the Arab League trio would return to Cairo tomorrow to report back to the Arab League Council of foreign ministers.

In Tokyo, the foreign ministry today ordered the Japanese embassy staff in Lebanon to close the embassy temporarily and to leave the country.

Ambassador Noboru Sugiura is expected to leave Lebanon on Monday, if possible, for Tokyo to attend a conference of diplomats stationed in the Middle East next week, ministry sources said.

end to the siege of Tel Al Zaatar and the evacuation of Jisr Al Basha by the rightists as conditions for agreeing to a ceasefire.

Part of the Syrian intervention force has begun withdrawing slowly from outside the port of Sidon, the Palestinian spokesman also said.

Under a long-standing agreement only partly fulfilled, Syrian peace-making forces are due to pull back to the Lebanese hinterland to the east and north.

The pro-leftist Beirut Radio quoted Progressive Socialist Party leader Kamal Junblatt as saying today that "the fall of Tel Al Zaatar, if this ever happens, will lead to serious consequences in all parts of Lebanon."

Mr. Junblatt was addressing Mr. Riad during his meeting with Palestinian and leftist leaders.

According to Palestinian sources, today's rightwing attacks on Tel Al Zaatar camp had been repulsed.

A statement issued by the alliance announced the setting up of checkpoints on the approaches of southern areas from which Syrian troops had withdrawn. Patrols will also scour the region.

The Phalangist radio said tonight that rightwing forces were, by early afternoon, close enough to Tel Al Zaatar to shout at their opponents through loudspeakers, calling on them to surrender.

But the Voice of Palestine Radio said the joint forces defending Tel Al Zaatar "smashed" the latest attacks on all fronts.

Meanwhile, President Hafez Assad of Syria this afternoon met with Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal, who arrived in Damascus earlier today.

The Saudi minister conveyed to President Assad a verbal message from King Khalid of Saudi Arabia.

After Mr. Riad returned to Damascus today, he met there for three hours with his two fellow members of the Arab League peace mission — the Bahraini and Tunisian foreign ministers — Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam, Prince Saud Al Faisal, Libyan Premier Abdul Salam Jalloud, and two Palestinian leaders identified by the Syrian news agency SANA as Abu Mazen and Abu Maher.

Mr. Riad said afterwards the meeting reviewed today's peace-making efforts in Lebanon, and the Bahraini minister added that the Arab League trio would return to Cairo tomorrow to report back to the Arab League Council of foreign ministers.

In Tokyo, the foreign ministry today ordered the Japanese embassy staff in Lebanon to close the embassy temporarily and to leave the country.

Ambassador Noboru Sugiura is expected to leave Lebanon on Monday, if possible, for Tokyo to attend a conference of diplomats stationed in the Middle East next week, ministry sources said.

end to the siege of Tel Al Zaatar and the evacuation of Jisr Al Basha by the rightists as conditions for agreeing to a ceasefire.

Part of the Syrian intervention force has begun withdrawing slowly from outside the port of Sidon, the Palestinian spokesman also said.

Under a long-standing agreement only partly fulfilled, Syrian peace-making forces are due to pull back to the Lebanese hinterland to the east and north.

The pro-leftist Beirut Radio quoted Progressive Socialist Party leader Kamal Junblatt as saying today that "the fall of Tel Al Zaatar, if this ever happens, will lead to serious consequences in all parts of Lebanon."

Mr. Junblatt was addressing Mr. Riad during his meeting with Palestinian and leftist leaders.

According to Palestinian sources, today's rightwing attacks on Tel Al Zaatar camp had been repulsed.

A statement issued by the alliance announced the setting up of checkpoints on the approaches of southern areas from which Syrian troops had withdrawn. Patrols will also scour the region.

The Phalangist radio said tonight that rightwing forces were, by early afternoon, close enough to Tel Al Zaatar to shout at their opponents through loudspeakers, calling on them to surrender.

But the Voice of Palestine Radio said the joint forces defending Tel Al Zaatar "smashed" the latest attacks on all fronts.

Meanwhile, President Hafez Assad of Syria this afternoon met with Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Saud Al Faisal, who arrived in Damascus earlier today.

The Saudi minister conveyed to President Assad a verbal message from King Khalid of Saudi Arabia.

After Mr. Riad returned to Damascus today, he met there for three hours with his two fellow members of the Arab League peace mission — the Bahraini and Tunisian foreign ministers — Syrian Foreign Minister Abdul Halim Khaddam, Prince Saud Al Faisal, Libyan Premier Abdul Salam Jalloud, and two Palestinian leaders identified by the Syrian news agency SANA as Abu Mazen and Abu Maher.

Mr. Riad said afterwards the meeting reviewed today's peace-making efforts in Lebanon, and the Bahraini minister added that the Arab League trio would return to Cairo tomorrow to report back to the Arab League Council of foreign ministers.

In Tokyo, the foreign ministry today ordered the Japanese embassy staff in Lebanon to close the embassy temporarily and to leave the country.

Ambassador Noboru Sugiura is expected to leave Lebanon on Monday, if possible, for Tokyo to attend a conference of diplomats stationed in the Middle East next week, ministry sources said.

end to the siege of Tel Al Zaatar and the evacuation of Jisr Al Basha by the rightists as conditions for agreeing to a ceasefire.

Part of the Syrian intervention force has begun withdrawing slowly from outside the port of Sidon, the Palestinian spokesman also said.

Under a long-standing agreement only partly fulfilled, Syrian peace-making forces are due to pull back to the Lebanese

JORDAN TIMES

An independent Arab political daily
published by the Jordan Press Foundation

Board of Directors:

Juma'a Hamad, Suleiman Arar,
Mohamad Amad, Mahmoud Al Kayed

Responsible Editor: Managing Editor: Associate Editor:
Mohamad Amad Rami G. Khouri Jenab Tutunji

Editorial and Advertising Offices:
JORDAN PRESS FOUNDATION

University Road - P.O. Box 6710 - Amman, Jordan
Tel. 67171/2/3/4 - Cables: JORTIMES - Telex: 1497 (Al Rai)

Applaud the goodness

It is difficult to add anything to the chorus of refreshing national glee that is sweeping the United States this Bicentennial year, all of which is culminating in today's July 4 celebrations. Simply to wish the American people a happy 200th birthday seems insufficient, but it is equally inappropriate, and somehow out of place, to pile accolades on top of praise on top of flag-waving flattery. It is not quite the American way, so to speak.

The grandeur of America lies in two basic things: the institutions of state, and the collective power of the American people. The institutions of state — the judicial system, the checks-and-balances of the national government, the federal system of power-sharing, the representative character of the two houses of the federal legislature — all these and more are the structures that give life and real meaning to the old truism that the American nation is one of laws, not of men, a fact most recently brought to life by the doings and undoings of Richard Nixon and Spiro Agnew, to name only the most notorious.

But these institutions and systems of the United States are put into their proper perspective when one appreciates that they are not trumpeted and waved about jingoistically by the American people, but rather they are taken for granted in a manner whose excesses, if any, are excesses of non-chalance. The American system derives its ultimate strength from the carefree manner in which its people assume it to be natural and appropriate, and expect it to be fair, efficient and universally applied. The American system, for all its faults and deficiencies, remains an extraordinary one, and if there is anything we can add to the birthday party taking place in the United States this year, it would be to remind the American people that the message and meaning of their national life does indeed transcend the frontiers of their immense land.

There will be a lot of flag waving this year and much celebrating in the United States, and rightly so. We would also like to pass a message along to every John Doe and Backwoods Joe and Farmhouse MaryLou in America to let them know that there are people throughout the world who see and appreciate the essence of America that is found in the plodding, dogged and somehow special character of the commonplace individual in the United States. If we can add our two cents worth to the national assessment that inevitably takes place on one's 200th birthday, we would like to send along our own commonplace salute to that attitude in America that takes for granted the guarantees of individual liberties that loom so lovely on every 4th of July.

We have our misgivings about many things in the United States, and we have made it clear where we find the poverty of some American institutions and initiatives to be lagging far behind the magnanimity of most others. But in taking a closer look at where the faults of America lie, it becomes clear that much of what we criticise about the United States stems from the skewed implementation of usually noble objectives. The clear goals and national purpose of the American people are almost without fault. But the road to implementing those goals of freedom, happiness and security is full of sinister sidetracks, and we find ourselves criticising America when we see that its people have been unwittingly led down one of those sidetracks, and when the detour in the American people's quest for their national objectives inevitably leads to the suffering, and the denial of the national objectives, of other people elsewhere in the world. That's un-American.

It is easy to distinguish between the personal goals of the American individual and the national or international objectives of power blocks and pressure groups in Washington. We make that distinction often, and will insist on pointing out the dichotomy of, and divergence between, the human objectives of the individual in America and the geo-political objectives of larger forces and institutions that take advantage of the sense of liberty in America to pursue their own limited goals.

These are the two faces of America — the good and the bad, the noble and ignoble. The good is among the best in the world, and today we join the other people of the globe who are so inclined to stand up and acknowledge the goodness.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

Several Jordanian and Syrian newspapers Saturday commented on the latest try at a ceasefire in Lebanon, while Al Rai had some thoughts on Friday's abortive Sudanese coup d'etat.

Al Dustour says nobody can predict whether the newly announced ceasefire in Lebanon, that comes through efforts of the Arab League, will hold. Nevertheless, it comes as part of the repeated attempts to put an end to the destruction which Lebanon has sustained.

The paper says, if the ceasefire is implemented, it will provide a ray of hope on the possibility of moving the Lebanese tragedy from the theatre of destruction to the round-table dialogue. But if the ceasefire does not work, like so many predecessors have not, it would produce for the three-member Arab League ministerial commission an intricate situation that might need a new search for the solution of the problem.

Al Dustour voices the advisability of calling for an Arab summit meeting to tackle the Lebanese crisis, "because past experiences prove that many Arab problems were overcome when

خلاص الاصل

Doudine reviews achievements of Cooperatives movement

AMMAN. — The Jordanian Cooperatives Organisation Director General, Mr. Marwan Doudine, held a press conference Saturday morning at the headquarters of the organisation here on the occasion of International Cooperatives Day, and hailed the cooperative workers in the West Bank for their continued opposition to the Israeli occupation authorities. The cooperatives movement in the West Bank, he said, has been inactive since 1967, since when the number of cooperative societies there has been kept at 238, with a total of 14,377 members.

The government during 1975-1976 advanced to these societies loans totalling JD10,000 for various development purposes.

Reviewing the achievements of the cooperatives movement in Jordan, Mr. Doudine thanked the government, on behalf of all the cooperative members, for the support it provides to the Jordanian Cooperatives Organisation. He said government has decided to increase its annual financial support to the organisation from JD79,000 in 1975 to JD132,000 in 1976.

The treasury's participation in the projects of the organisation has been fixed at JD150,000 a year during the coming five years of the 1976-1980 development plan.

The cooperatives movement, he said, has worked towards an increase of agricultural productivity, an example of which could be seen in the project sponsored by the East Irbid Cooperative Society, which aims to double production of wheat — a target successfully achieved by the society since an average of 250-285 kgs of wheat per dunum of cultivated land has been produced lately, while nearby lands planted by individuals have produced only 100 kgs per dunum.

From 1975 until mid-1976, Mr. Doudine said, 38 new cooperative societies have been established; half of them are agricultural cooperatives.

Speaking on the organisation's mission to educate its members, he said that it had so far organised 48 cooperative seminars in



Mr. Marwan Doudine at his press conference Saturday.

53 cities and villages in the Kingdom, 24 training courses for cooperative members.

The cooperatives movement in Jordan, Mr. Doudine concluded has planted during the past 6 months 110,000 dunums with improved seeds as part of the agricultural five-year plan to double wheat production. This has been done at a cost of JD225,000.

The International Cooperatives Movement, established in 1895, includes 66 countries with 673,000 societies, representing 326 million cooperative workers, he also said.

Imported cement to be exempt from taxes

AMMAN. — The Ministry of Industry and Commerce will soon take necessary steps to exempt imported cement from any customs duties and taxes the ministry's Acting Undersecretary, Salah Ali Rida, said Saturday.

This step, he added, is to help solve the problem of the shortage of cement in the country, and to boost the construction business to help alleviate housing shortages.

The Ministry, he said, had earlier allowed merchants to import cement on condition they sell it at the official price fixed by the government.

Opens here Monday

American Centre exhibit tells story of "Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness"

For many persons around the world, the American struggle for Independence 200 years ago brings to mind images of colonists disguised as Red Indians throwing highly-taxed tea off a British ship in Boston. Or they remember the story of Paul Revere hanging a lantern in the Old North Church and riding through town at midnight to warn of the approach of British soldiers.

But the American Revolution was much more than colourful battles and brave deeds. The real story concerned the changes that took place in the hearts of the people as they began to see themselves as citizens of a new and independent nation.

The long post-revolution struggle to establish social and political institutions and to earn a live-

lihood in the fertile but hostile wilderness developed the characteristics of independence and enterprise which people the world over associate with Americans to this day.

This is the story that is being told by the American Center's exhibit entitled "Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness," which is on display in more than 400 cities around the world this summer. It opens here in Amman on Monday evening.

The exhibit includes a section on the rebellion against the British Crown, but it is more concerned with ideas than battles. Why, for example, did previously loyal colonists decide that it was time to break from their mother country? How did they really rally the 13 colonies to present a common front?

After the war, Americans were faced with all the tasks of creating a new nation. Explorers like Lewis and Clark pushed westward, while economic and industrial expansion took root in the east.

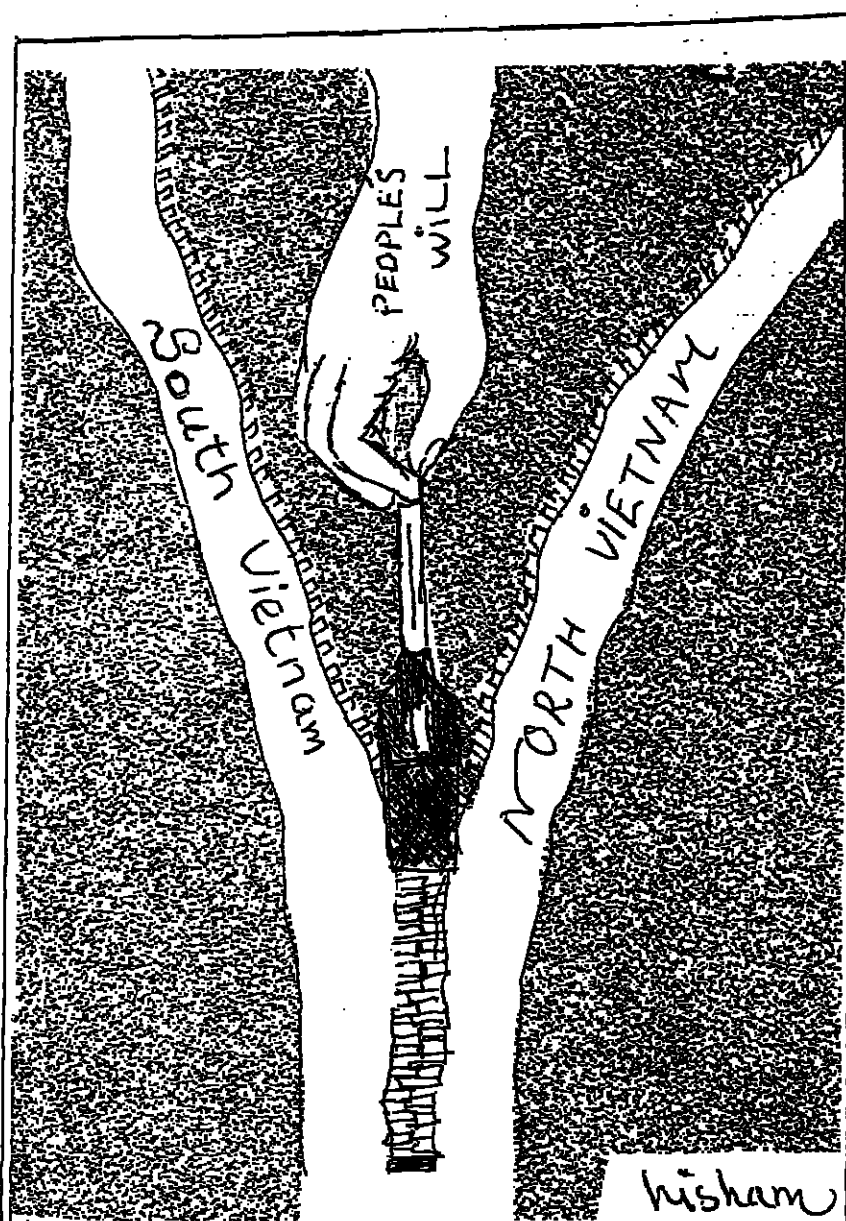
Influences from many European cultures combined to form the foundations of new art, music, customs, and a vocabulary of American words.

Patriot Benjamin Rush said: "The American war is over, but this is far from being the case with the American Revolution. On the contrary, nothing but the first act of the great drama is closed. It remains yet to establish and perfect our new forms of government."

The exhibit's title is taken from the Declaration of Independence, which proclaimed that "Life, Liberty and the Pursuit of Happiness" are basic rights to which all people are entitled. The exhibit is one way in which America is sharing the 200th anniversary of its Independence with other countries.

The people, places and customs associated with America's infancy are shown in hundreds of pictures. Some are from the book "Birth of America," in which photographer John Stage sensitively captured scenes showing how early towns and rural areas must have looked.

Other pictures are of paintings



Additional contribution by Britain to UNRWA

Following is the text of the press release issued on 28 June by the UK Delegation to the U.N.

"The United Kingdom Permanent Representative today informed the Commissioner-General of UNRWA that the United Kingdom Government have now agreed, subject to parliamentary approval, to make an additional contribution to UNRWA in 1976 of £200,000 which would be increased, up to a ceiling of £1 million, to ten per cent of the additional contributions made to UNRWA since the beginning of May. Excluded from this pledge would be any additional contribution by the European Economic Community as a whole, in which the

United Kingdom would participate, and any additional contribution by the USA, which over the years has been by far the largest contributor to UNRWA's funds. The offer came in response to repeated appeals by the Commissioner-General of UNRWA for additional funds to meet its financial crisis and following a meeting arranged by the Secretary-General in which he also called for additional contributions.

The United Kingdom Government hope that there will be a sufficient response to these appeals to enable them to increase their offer to the full £1 million. The offer is in addition to the United Kingdom Government's regular contribution to UNRWA which was increased this year to £3 million and to contributions made through Britain's membership of the European Economic Community."

Jordanian appointed to head U.N. centre in Romania

AMMAN. — Mr. Abdul Dajani, a Jordanian national, has been appointed by U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim as director of the U.N. Information Centre in Romania, effective 1 July.

Mr. Dajani, who started with the U.N. in 1950, has held a number of responsible positions at the international organisation prior to this appointment.

Delegations arrive to attend cities

AMMAN. — A delegation, sent by the city of Kuwait, by Kuwait's Municipality Director General Mohammed Ma'washarji, arrived here today to participate in the 10th anniversary of the Arab Cities Organisation permanent bureau set to start here Monday.

The Kuwaiti delegation welcomed at the airport by Mayor Mohammad Ma'washarji, and Arab Cities Organisation rector Taleb Al Taher, as a number of municipality officials.

In a press statement, Mr. Ma'washarji said that the visit will help cooperation between the municipalities, and that the centre will achieve its aims.

Later Saturday, the delegation representing Al Ain city, United Arab Emirates, arrived here to participate in the 10th anniversary of the Arab Cities Organisation permanent bureau set to start here Monday.

Nationalist Chinese eyes tourism cooperation

AMMAN. — The Director General of Tourism, Ghaleb A. Khoury, Saturday received a delegation from the Nationalist Chinese Republic of China, headed by Mr. Kho Nsho, Nationalist Chinese Minister of Tourism, who is currently on a visit to Jordan.

The two discussed possible tourism cooperation between the two countries, and ways to encourage organised group travel between Jordan and China.

The Chinese government, through the Chinese Red Servicemen's Cooperative, is to help build a Chinese hotel at the Aqaba hotel.

NATIONAL BRIEFS

● AMMAN. — The Jordanian Cooperatives Organisation Director General, Marwan Doudine, will open Monday at 6:00 p.m. at the British Council Hall the second art exhibition by the Jordanian artist Rabea Sha'ban.

● AMMAN. — The Minister of Culture and Information, Salah Abu Zeid, Saturday received General Kho Nsho, Nationalist Chinese Republic of China's tourism director, his assistant, and the Chinese press attaché in Amman.

● AMMAN. — His Majesty King Hussein Saturday sent a congratulatory cable to the Governor-General of Canada Jules Leger on the occasion of Canada's national day.

● AMMAN. — A civil aviation delegation left here Saturday for Karachi on a short visit to discuss matters relevant to air transport and landing rights for Alia, which issue from the bilateral air agreement concluded last year.

● AMMAN. — The Minister of Communications, Dr. Mohammad Al Zaben, Saturday received the

Pakistani ambassador to Jordan and the visiting Nationalist Chinese Republic of China's General Kho Nsho.

San'a university head due here July 15

AMMAN. — The President of the University of San'a in the Arab Republic of Yemen, Dr. Hassan al-Hadi, will arrive here on July 15 for a day official visit to hold talks with University of Jordan officials on ways to bolster and coordinate cooperation between the two institutions.

Dr. Makki, who will be accompanied by a delegation including the university's Secretary General, Salem Sakka, his assistant, and Dr. Makki's adviser, will look over the facilities implemented by the university of Jordan, its activities and future projects, besides holding a number of tourist and archaeological sites.

Taxi Qasr Al Thakafeh

(Palace of Culture Taxi)

At your service day and night. Superior service — We are punctual and trustworthy.

Tel. 66955

AMMAN.

NOUVEAUTE HAWATMEH

We have just received a new consignment of imported shirts and pyjamas for the whole family.

Feisal Street

Amman. Bring this ad for 10% reduction!

NEEDED

FOR HOLIDAY INN COMPANY, HEADQUARTERS IN AMMAN,

executive secretary to be able to carry all the office work. Full time job, good salary, willing to travel. Please Tel. 25191 Mr. Nazal.

OPEN INVITATION

On the occasion of America's 200th Birthday the Ambassador of the United States of America invites you to attend the opening of a Bicentennial exhibit

"LIFE, LIBERTY AND THE PURSUIT OF HAPPINESS" July 6, through 22 — 10 a.m. to 6 p.m.

The American Center Third Circle — Jabal Amman

Bicentennial fervour reaches a peak as America rings in its third century

NEW YORK, July 3. (R). — There's a bicentennial coffin and bicentennial candy, there's white and blue everywhere and the stars and stripes go on forever.

Bicentennial fervour, as the United States arrives at the 200th anniversary of its independence, has reached fever pitch with an outpouring of patriotism, flag-waving and love of country, right or wrong.

Gaudy but by no means cheap souvenirs abound on shop shelves across the land, with bicentennial symbols emblazoned on everything from T-shirts to liquor bottles to fire station doors, besides the coffin and the candy.

On the roof of the U.S. Capitol in Washington, a squad of 45 workmen toil daily to run thousands of five-by-three feet American flags up and down 20 flag masts.

Some 28,000 have already flown atop the masts, albeit for a few seconds only, and another 9,000 will flutter there fleetingly on Sunday.

Such is the public demand throughout America for a flag that has flown over the seat of government.

Patriotism is suddenly back in fashion after the traumas of the 1960s and early 1970s.

Vietnam and Watergate appear all but forgotten.

Nobody wishes to be reminded of the war or of the president who was forced out of the White House in disgrace.

Yet 100,000 American sons who resisted military draft by fleeing abroad are still fugitive from their homeland and still await amnesty. Richard Nixon was pardoned for the crimes he might have committed in office.

The nation that only seven years ago gloried in putting a television senior politicians caught up in sex scandals, executives of the world's biggest corporations admitting bribery on a global scale, disclosures of spying on Americans and foreigners by its intelligence agencies and its largest cities in financial trouble.

Yet the country that fought for its sovereignty from the British colonial hegemony of King George III two centuries ago continues to attract fresh, young blood.

It is still a haven for refugees, minorities and immigrants from virtually every other country in the world, free in this land of foreigners to prosecute "the pursuit of happiness" enshrined in the Declaration of Independence.

The nation that gave the world such mundane examples of the American genius as blue jeans, Coca-Cola, westerns, rock 'n' roll, hamburgers and women's lib is widely perceived abroad as the only hope for the West.

Overseas tourists flock to its landmarks, from the Statue of Liberty in New York to the Golden Gate Bridge in San Francisco, 3,000 miles across the continent.

Some five million visitors will be in New York on Sunday alone to witness the unique spectacle of the mightiest armada of sailing ships assembled in one place since the great sea battles of the early 19th century.

More than 225 sailing ships and boats from 35 nations led by 16 classic square-riggers are already on their way from Newport, Rhode Island, after crossing the Atlantic Ocean by the power of wind against canvas.

They will be here on Sunday jamming New York's bustling harbour together with more than 50 modern warships from 30 countries and 5,000 other craft playing spectators on the Hudson River.

President Ford will be senior reviewing officer of the fleet.

In every city across the 50 states of the union, America's 215 million people will celebrate with parties and parades, feasts and fireworks.

In Philadelphia, the long-silent Liberty Bell will peal again for two minutes at 2 p.m. (18:00 gmt) signalling the mass ringing of thousands of bells across the land to proclaim simultaneously America's 200th birthday.

Leading radical like actress Jane Fonda will observe the day with political rallies and the American Indian Movement—the first Americans—has been granted a licence to mass up to 700 protesters outside the White House over the next six days.

U.S. ponders concessions to prevent Panama Canal flare-up

The scene: a small tropical Central American land where trade winds waft in off the Caribbean and palm trees gently sway—a rather idyllic setting.

The time: a date in the near future.

Suddenly, this peaceful scene is convulsed by the sound of explosions and machinegun fire. A band of angry young terrorists moves onto United States territory and takes over a military installation. Major fighting erupts, and before long, the United States is engaged in a serious military clash.

Far from being the plot of the midnight movie, this scene or a variation on it haunts many in Washington who wonder if it might result from a failure of current negotiations between the U.S. and Panama towards writing a new treaty governing the Panama Canal and the zone surrounding it.

Moreover, this concern is heightened by the intrusion of the Panama issue into the U.S. primary election campaigns by former California Gov. Ronald Reagan, who has levelled "giveaway" charges against the Ford administration in connection with the negotiations.

Along with perhaps a majority of U.S. citizens, Mr. Reagan holds that the U.S. "bought, paid for, and owns" the Panama Canal and the 533-square-mile zone.

His account of history, however, is blurred, according to many in Washington who argue that if the Reagan view is allowed to prevail, the current treaty negotiations between Panama and the U.S. will fail and lead to inevitable incidents like the terrorist scenario depicted earlier.

Just such an incident took place in 1964 when Panamanians surged across the frontier between their country and the Canal Zone. After five days of violent rioting, 21 Panamanians and 3 U.S. citizens were dead—and relations between Panama and the U.S. broken.

"The next time it happens," says an administration source in Washington, "it won't be just the Panamanians, but many from Latin America who will surge across the frontier."

That may overstate the case, but there is no mistaking the strong feeling of support that Latin America gives Panama in the debate.

Panamanians and Latin Americans in general long have argued that the arrangement under which the U.S. operates and controls the Panama Canal is an anachronism and ought to be changed. Successful U.S. administrations, dating back to that of President Eisenhower, have tended to agree.

Since 1973, the U.S. has been negotiating a new treaty, and substantial progress towards writing a document to replace that of 1903 has been made. But now that the issue has become a political football, that progress is in doubt.

The root of the problem is historic.

Following the French failure to complete the construction of a canal through the narrow Isthmus of Panama, the U.S. moved to take over the effort. But Columbia, which then owned the land, was reluctant to approve the U.S. initiative.

Under President Theodore Roosevelt, the U.S. in 1903 inspired the revolt of the province of Panama from Columbia and in rather dubious circumstances imposed the Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty on the new nation two weeks after it declared its independence.

The Panamanian signatory was not even a Panamanian, but rather a Frenchman, Philippe Bunau-Varilla. He had been engaged in the abortive French canal effort and sought to save France from the stigma of its earlier failure and French investors from the devastation of financial loss.

Secretary of State John Hay commented to Sen. John C. Spooner shortly before he signed the document: "You know and I know how many points are in the treaty to which many patriotic Panamanians would object."

Hay later characterised the treaty as "vastly advantageous to the United States, and we must confess, not so advantageous to Panama."

The U.S. went on to build the canal amid the most horrendous of circumstances—terrain, disease, costs, and other obstacles. It was, in a way, the moonshot of

the early 1900s, "man's greatest triumph over nature."

It was hailed—and rightly so—as a testimony to U.S. ingenuity. The canal functions today as well as it did in 1912 when its locks first opened to world shipping.

But almost from the beginning, the U.S. has been locked in struggle over the 1903 treaty. The basic problem is the ambiguous wording of that document.

It extends to the U.S. "the use, occupation, and control" of the zone "in perpetuity." It also accords to the U.S. "the rights, power and authority" to possess and exercise as "if it were the sovereign."

On first glance, that would seem to give the U.S. perpetual sovereignty over the Canal and the Zone surrounding it.

That is the way the high school textbooks on which most North Americans have been nurtured state the case.

A variety of other issues are connected with the Canal and the current debate. Here is a rundown on some of the main topics:

Sovereignty: Mr. Reagan argues that the Canal Zone is "sovereign U.S. territory every bit the same as Alaska and all the states that were carved from the Louisiana Purchase."

This view, however, does not square with the prevailing attitude among scholars and legal authorities, as well as people in the Department of State, who hold that the U.S. obtained "rights" not "ownership" when it took over the zone in 1903 under terms of the Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty.

Why would the U.S. have agreed to pay an annuity of \$250,000 (now up to \$2.3 million yearly) if it had acquired ownership? they ask in effect. Isn't this compensation something akin to rent?

The key passages in the 1903 treaty are these:

"Article II: The Republic of Panama grants to the United States in perpetuity the use, occupation and control of a zone of land and land under water for the construction, maintenance, operation, sanitation, and protection of said Canal of the width of 10 miles..."

"Article III: The Republic of Panama grants to the United States all the rights, power, and authority within the Zone... which the United States would possess and exercise if it were the sovereign of the territory... to the entire exclusion of the exercise by the Republic of Panama of any such sovereign rights, power, or authority."

As early as 1905, in a report prepared by then Secretary of War William Howard Taft, it was recognised that what the U.S. acquired was use, not ownership of the land.

"The truth is that while we have all the attributes of sovereignty," the Taft report reads, "the very form in which these attributes are conferred in the treaty seems to preserve the titular sovereignty over the Canal Zone to the Republic of Panama."

Subsequent decisions in a variety of U.S. cases have tended to support this thesis.

Moreover, some very routine attributes of sovereignty are missing in the Canal Zone. For instance, a U.S. citizen can live in the Zone only as long as he or she works there. A child born in the

Zone is not automatically a U.S. citizen.

The weight of evidence seems to suggest that the U.S. does not own the Canal Zone—although Mr. Reagan and a large segment of the U.S. population think otherwise—and that what the U.S. has in the Panama Canal Zone are rights and privileges. The U.S. has jurisdiction then, but not ownership.

Commercial Value: The Panama Canal was easily one of the most important developments in the growth and expansion of the U.S. after the turn of the century. It provided a fast and sure route for coast-to-coast shipping. Sizeable portions of U.S. imports and exports used the canal in the early part of the century.

But the canal's value to the U.S. is not so great today as many people assume.

Only 13 per cent of all U.S. exports by value and 5 per cent of imports—as well as between only 1 and 2 per cent of coast-to-coast trade—transited the waterway in 1975. The totals may be lower in 1976.

A number of Latin American countries, particularly those along South America's west coast, are much more dependent on the canal than the U.S. is.

Moreover, the canal is suffering a sharp decline in overall use. This year, total traffic may be down as much as 1,200 ships from the 13,875 that went through the waterway in 1975.

The canal is losing as much as \$10 million a year. Higher tolls, it is feared, might drive even more traffic away. Yet some increases are likely, and the Panama Canal Company has asked for small boosts effective later this year.

One of the problems is the increasingly larger ships now plying the oceans are too big to pass through the canal. The locks are 110 feet wide, and many of the supertankers are 170 feet wide. Aircraft carriers now being used and built have hulls 133 feet wide and flight decks 257 feet wide.

The growing use of container ships that can piggyback their standard-size containers onto truck and railroad car mounts at U.S. ports also has cut sharply into canal traffic.

"We could easily get along without the canal," comments a U.S. official.

Military Importance: The canal has become less strategic than in the days when the U.S. had a one-ocean Navy. Moreover, the canal is more vulnerable today to sabotage, guerrilla action, or conventional attack than it was 50 years ago.

The Pentagon recognises this, and Gen. George Brown, chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, is quoted as saying: "The canal can be more effectively defended jointly (with the Panamanians) than it can be by the U.S. alone."

This about-face on Pentagon policy is a significant development in light of the military's longstanding argument that the Canal Zone and the 13 military bases in the zone are vital to the defence of the U.S.

Even that argument is finding less support today in the corridors of the Pentagon. Many top officers hold that the strategic value of the Canal Zone is diminishing. (CSM).

ready on their way from Newport, Rhode Island, after crossing the Atlantic Ocean by the power of wind against canvas.

They will be here on Sunday jamming New York's bustling harbour together with more than 50 modern warships from 30 countries and 5,000 other craft playing spectators on the Hudson River.

President Ford will be senior reviewing officer of the fleet.

In every city across the 50 states of the union, America's 215 million people will celebrate with parties and parades, feasts and fireworks.

In Philadelphia, the long-silent Liberty Bell will peal again for two minutes at 2 p.m. (18:00 gmt) signalling the mass ringing of thousands of bells across the land to proclaim simultaneously America's 200th birthday.

Leading radical like actress Jane Fonda will observe the day with political rallies and the American Indian Movement—the first Americans—has been granted a licence to mass up to 700 protesters outside the White House over the next six days.

ready on their way from Newport, Rhode Island, after crossing the Atlantic Ocean by the power of wind against canvas.

They will be here on Sunday jamming New York's bustling harbour together with more than 50 modern warships from 30 countries and 5,000 other craft playing spectators on the Hudson River.

President Ford will be senior reviewing officer of the fleet.

In every city across the 50 states of the union, America's 215 million people will celebrate with parties and parades, feasts and fireworks.

In Philadelphia, the long-silent Liberty Bell will peal again for two minutes at 2 p.m. (18:00 gmt) signalling the mass ringing of thousands of bells across the land to proclaim simultaneously America's 200th birthday.

Leading radical like actress Jane Fonda will observe the day with political rallies and the American Indian Movement—the first Americans—has been granted a licence to mass up to 700 protesters outside the White House over the next six days.

ready on their way from Newport, Rhode Island, after crossing the Atlantic Ocean by the power of wind against canvas.

They will be here on Sunday jamming New York's bustling harbour together with more than 50 modern warships from 30 countries and 5,000 other craft playing spectators on the Hudson River.

President Ford's 4th of July Bicentennial message

WASHINGTON, July 3. — Following is the full text of a "Fourth of July Bicentennial Message" from President Ford, issued at the White House July 3:

"Two hundred years ago we, the people of the United States of America, began a great adventure that stirred the imagination and kindled the hopes of men and women throughout the world. The occasion was July 4, 1776. The occasion, the signing of our Declaration of Independence.

"No other nation in history has dedicated itself more specifically to the proposition that all are created equal, that they are endowed by their creator with certain unalienable rights of life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. Two centuries later, as we celebrate our Bicentennial Year of Independence, the great American adventure continues. The hallmark of that adventure has always been an eagerness to explore the unknown, whether it lay across an ocean or a continent, across the vastness of space or the frontiers of human knowledge. Because we have always been ready to try new and untested enterprises in government, in commerce, in the arts and sciences and in human relations, we have made unprecedented progress in all of these fields.

"While reaching for the unknown, Americans have also kept their faith in this wisdom and experience of the past. Colonists and immigrants brought with them cherished values and ideals in religion and in culture, in law and learning which, mixed with the native American ways, gave us our rich American heritage.

"The unique American union of the known and the unknown, the tried and the untried has been the foundation for our liberty and the secret of our great success. In this country individuals can be the masters rather than the helpless victims of their destiny. We can make our own opportunities and make the most of them.

"In the space of two centuries we have not been able to right every wrong, to correct every injustice, to reach every worthy goal, but for 200 years we have tried and we will continue to strive to make the lives of individual men and women in this country and on this earth better lives—more hopeful and happy, more prosperous and peaceful, more fulfilling and more free. This is our common dedication and it will be our common glory as we enter the third century of the American adventure."



NDRINGHAM SAMBA' FINDS A NEW MASTER — Queen Elizabeth II watches as President Giscard d'Estaing of France makes a parade with the two-year-old black Labrador gundog, "Sandringham," the welcoming gift from the Queen to mark the President's recent State Visit to Britain. Princess Margaret (left) and Ma Valery d'Estaing also took part in the informal presentation on the terrace of Buckingham Palace.

ed Cross Committee cites protests to Israel

NEVA, July 3 (R). — The International Red Cross Committee on July 3 said it protested regularly to the last year about incidents in occupied Arab territories, said all-Swiss neutral-body said its annual report that it had protested about expulsions, Israeli settlements, destruction of houses and policy towards civilians. It arranged family reunions across the de-marcation lines for nearly 18,000 imprisoned in Israel and the people.

Tender Extension Announcement

The Jordan Phosphate Mines Co. announces the extension of submitting Tenders for tender No. 14F/76 Handling And Storing Facilities El - Hassa Mine - Millsite No. 2, till Tuesday 31st August 1976 12:00 hrs instead of Saturday 31st July 1976. JORDAN PHOSPHATE MINES CO.

GRAND MONTEZEH SYRIA

New Outdoor Café & Restaurant

We specialise in European and Oriental dishes served in a relaxing atmosphere. Your family and guests are sure to be pleased by the superb cookery of our experienced chef. Facilities available for large groups.

Located in Al Russefah, Tel.-46

Who pays fine for the dog brought in to Britain by a Libyan who flew on a French plane?

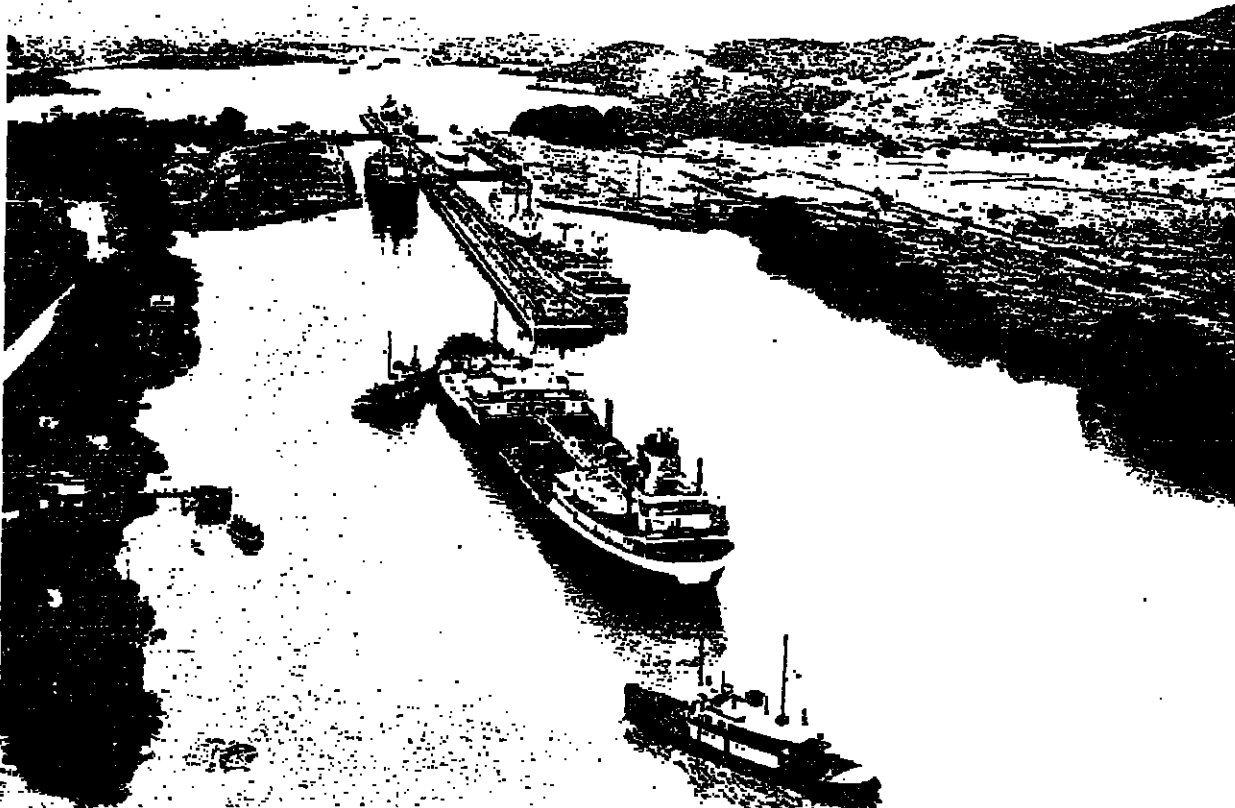
LONDON, July 3 (R). — A Libyan mechanic who was fined £275 for illegally bringing his Chihuahua dog into Britain today blamed the airline on which he was a passenger for the offence.

Mr. Mohammed Al Gibali, 23, from Tripoli, told a magistrate's court that cabin staff on the Air France airline had fed and petted the dog but said nothing about Britain's anti-rabies laws. He said the airline should pay the fine.

The case against the airline, which was accused in the same court of landing the dog illegally at London's Heathrow airport, was adjourned pending further inquiries.

Mr. Al Gibali said he would appeal against the fine.

The British government recently stepped up its anti-rabies campaign by advising magistrates to impose heavy fines on people who bring their pets into the country without subjecting them to quarantine first. Many travellers have been fined the maximum £400 for the offence in the last months.



The Panama Canal's Pedro Miguel locks as viewed from the south: how long will the Canal zone stay in America's hands.

Patrol beats iceberg hazards in North Atlantic

Like overturned buildings, the massive grey forms drift silently in the fog-bound waters. Although sometimes bigger than the ships they menace giant icebergs are no longer the terrors of the deep.

The International Ice Patrol, crossing and recrossing thousands of square miles of the North Atlantic, plays a winning game of hide and seek in fair weather or foul.

Subsidised by a consortium of maritime nations whose ships ply the busy sea-lanes of the Atlantic, the Iceberg Patrol is manned by the U.S. Coast Guard.

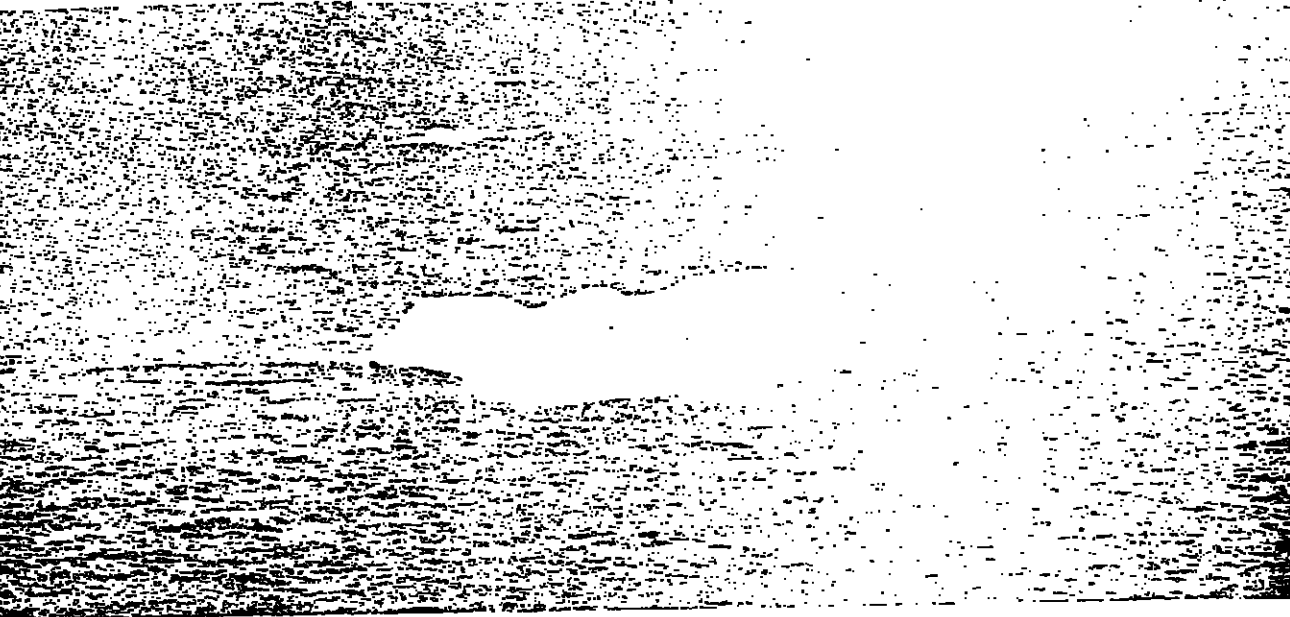
Though there are many areas on the high seas with dangerous ice, there is one area of several thousand square miles near Newfoundland that presents the greatest hazards.

But ships passing through that region are warned through daily broadcasts by the International Ice Patrol of the estimated position of hazardous icebergs and the direction they're drifting.

To help predict icebergs that will be drifting south into the shipping lanes, long-range flights are made regularly from Newfoundland, up the coast of Labrador, and across to Greenland.

The patrol area covers 33,000 square miles of pack ice, swirling currents and drifting mountains of ice.

The patrols begin in February and have runs as late as August. Flights, averaging 1,400 miles, are made by four-engine Hercules C-130s.

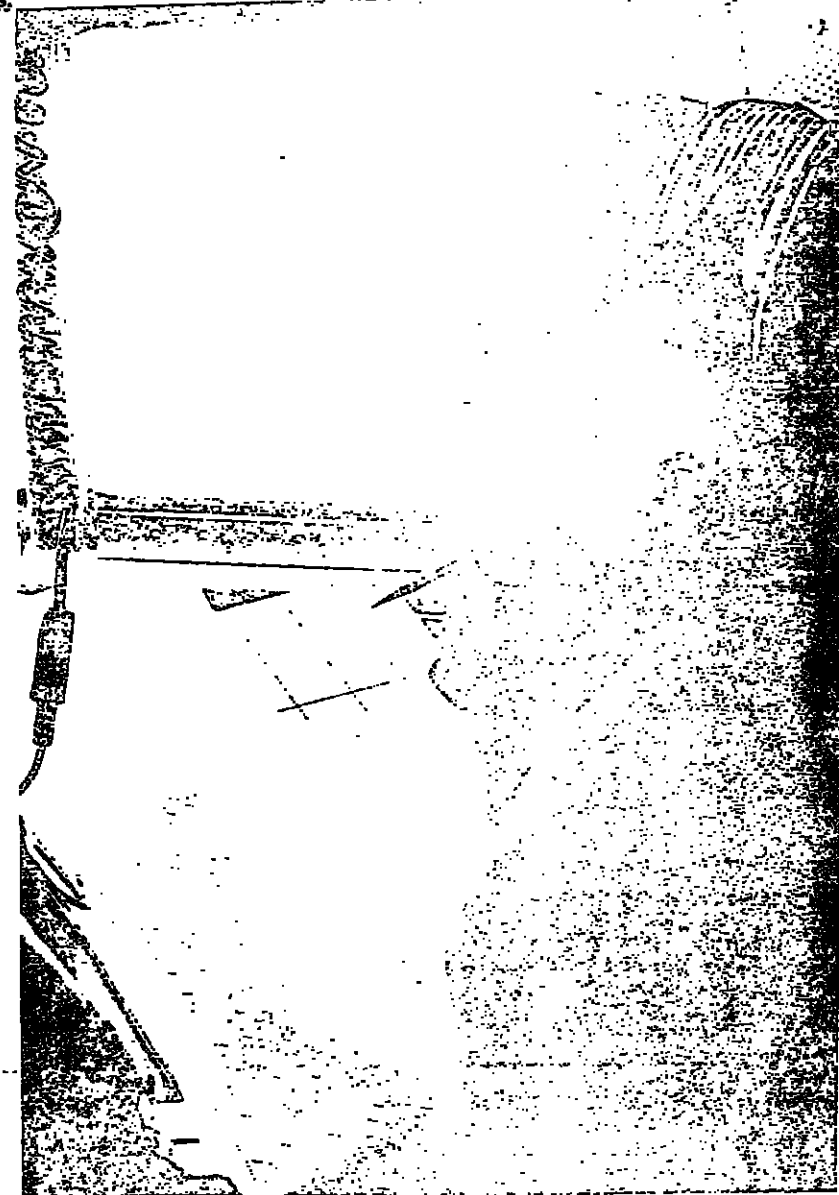


Medium size iceberg in the Labrador Sea. Only 18% shows above the surface, and therefore it presents a great threat to passing ships.

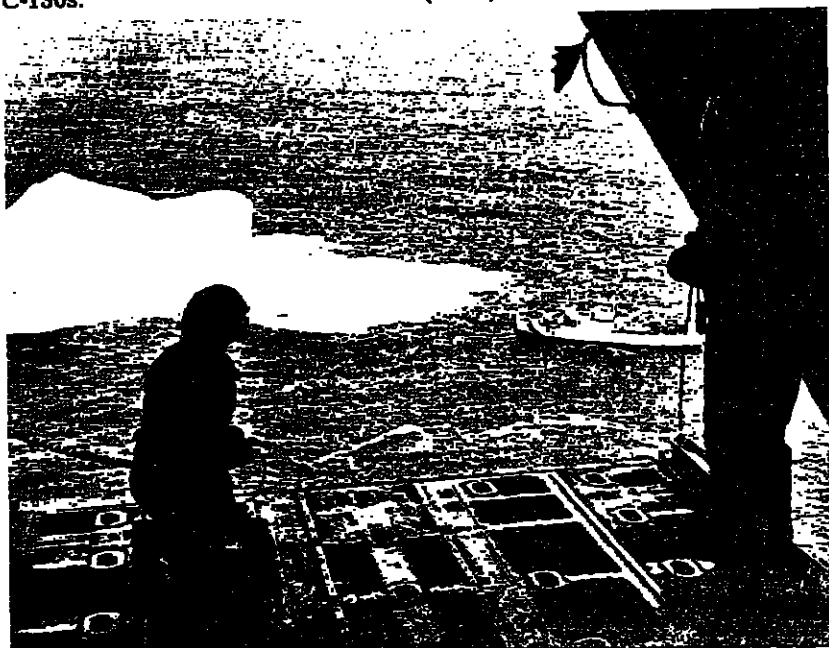
Over the years before the Ice Patrol was formed by international agreement in 1914, many ships sank because of collisions with icebergs.

The major incident leading directly to the formation of the patrol was the sinking of the Titanic in 1912, when the "unsinkable" ship went down on her maiden voyage, taking more than 1,500 passengers and crew with her after ripping into an iceberg off Newfoundland.

Since the patrol was formed, no ships have been lost during peacetime in that critical area as a result of collisions with icebergs (CSM).

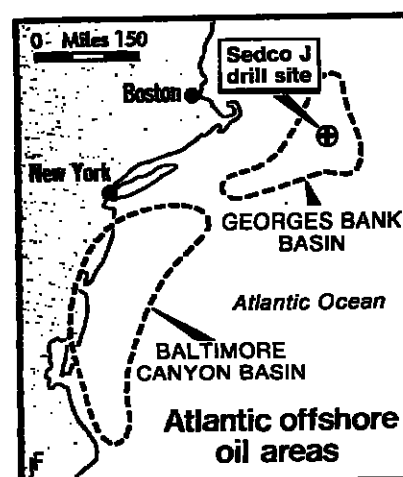


U.S. Coast Guard iceberg spotter with map of coast of Labrador.



View from a Hercules C130-B searching for icebergs. Below, a Coast Guard cutter noses up to an iceberg for an examination.

Considerable East Coast find may cut U.S. oil dependence



BOSTON, MASS. (CSM). — After years of preliminary surveys—and controversy—the first hole has been punched in the Atlantic floor to find out if there is oil in the Georges Bank area of the U.S. continental shelf.

Oilmen look to this preliminary test and exploration in other offshore areas as one step towards curbing the growing U.S. dependence on imported oil. They hope things will not turn out as they did in a block of leases off the Gulf coast of Florida, recently abandoned after seven dry holes were drilled.

The floating rig Sedco J is drilling the exploratory well 100 miles off the Massachusetts coast. The drillers are looking for samples of sand and shale, not oil. They are deliberately drilling away from possible oil-bearing structures.

The sand and shale which come up in the drilling "mud" are being analysed at the Sedco base in Davisville, Rhode Island. The 31 oil companies which joined together to finance the project hope the analysis will show a strong likelihood of oil.

Watching carefully over the shoulders of the oil companies are environmentalists. They are concerned that a massive oil spill from offshore production might foul the beaches of Cape Cod and Nantucket, as well as destroy wildlife. Other critics contend oil

companies typically pay too little for offshore leases, with the public the loser.

In denying the latter charge, oilmen point to the large outlays of cash not only for leases but for exploration and drilling. These costs may not be recouped for 8 to 16 years after the initial leasing, they argue.

The hunt for oil off the East Coast, California, and Alaska goes forward at a time when oil yield in the Gulf of Mexico has begun to taper off.

Oil production for the Gulf peaked in 1971, estimates Otto Harrison, an offshore production planner for Exxon in Houston. "The curve for natural gas is still rising slightly," he adds, pointing out that many new wells are producing gas rather than oil.

"After a long period of exploration, you will find more and more of what is there," Charles I. Blackburn, Shell's vice-president for exploration and production, says of production levels in the Gulf. "About two-thirds of what is there has already been found, and a good bit of the potential remaining is in the deeper water." That means sharply higher drilling costs.

Depth of water is not the only cost pressure in offshore drilling. Weather must be considered as well, especially in the Atlantic and off Alaska. The Sedco J rig is built to withstand waves up to 75 feet, a size unknown in the calm waters of the Gulf but possible in the stormy Atlantic.

Drilling costs off the Massachusetts coast run at \$65,000 a day. A similar operation would cost about \$45,000 in the Gulf.

Sedco's drilling operation in 150-foot-deep water began in April. Drilling is scheduled to continue until the end of July, with a target depth of 17,000 feet. The well's current depth is a closely guarded secret, because it could tip off other companies not helping with the drilling costs on what kinds of geological structures

the drill bit is munching through.

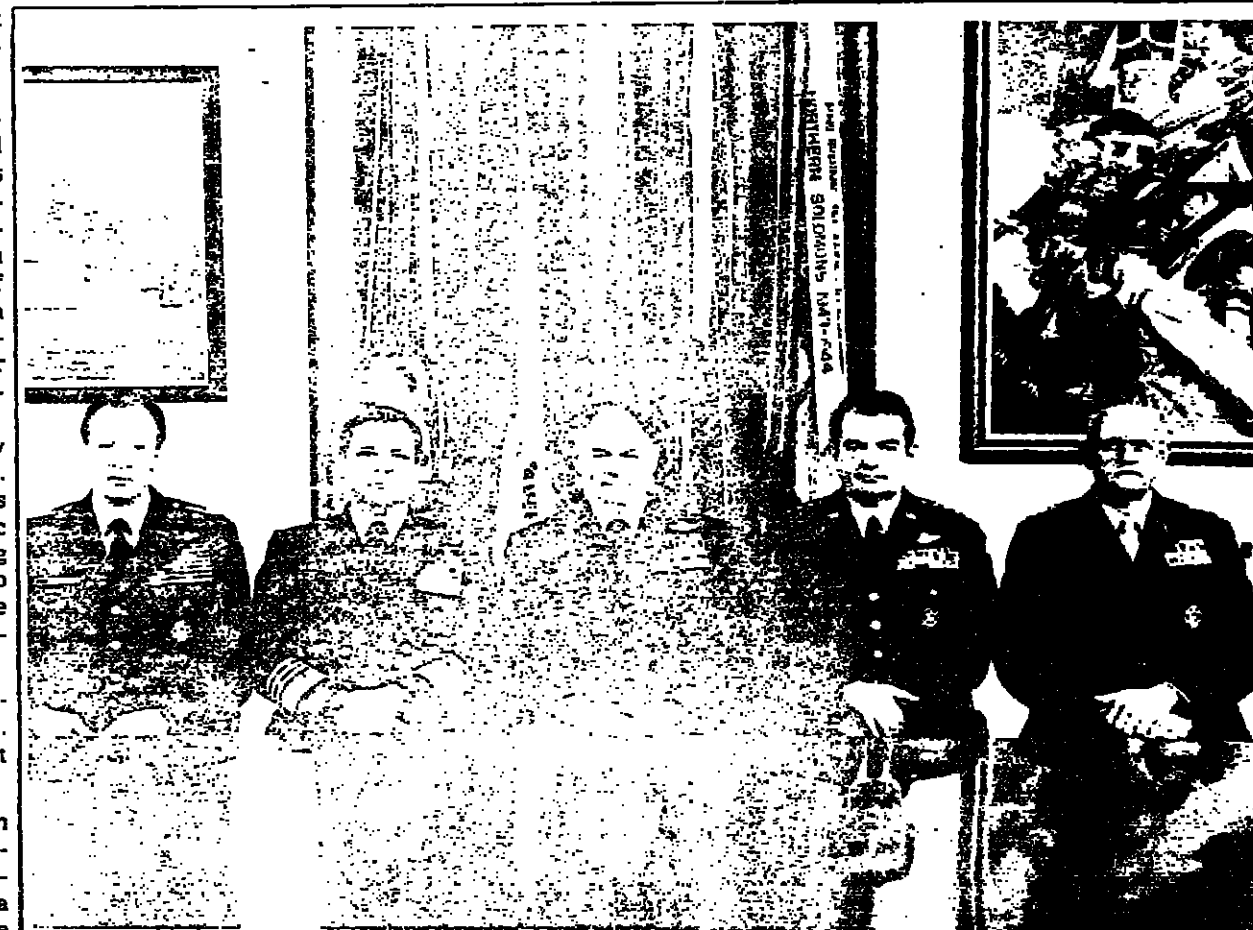
The rig previously did a four-month exploratory drilling stint off the New Jersey coast in an area known as the Baltimore Canyon.

Along with Georges Bank and the Baltimore Canyon, another East Coast area thought to be promising for oil is the Blake Basin off Georgia and Florida.

Sales of oil leases currently are scheduled for the Baltimore Canyon next month and then for Georges Bank in February of 1977. Information from the two test wells drilled by Sedco J will be used by participating oil companies to decide how much they will bid.

Based on previously available data, the U.S. Geological Survey USGS has estimated that undiscovered recoverable oil reserves off the U.S. East Coast total 2 billion to 4 billion barrels of oil and 5 to 14 trillion cubic feet of gas.

The USGS figures reveal, moreover, that federally leased areas in the Gulf of Mexico have already yielded 3.3 billion barrels of oil and 27.5 trillion cubic feet of gas in some 30 years of drilling. Undiscovered recoverable reserves in the Gulf are estimated at 3 to 8 billion barrels of oil and more than 18 trillion cubic feet of gas.



U.S. MILITARY LEADERS — The Joint Chiefs of Staff at the Pentagon in Washington. From left are: General Frederick C. Weyand, Army Chief of Staff; Admiral James L. Holloway III, Chief of Naval Operations; General George S. Brown of the Air Force, chairman; General David C. Jones, Air Force Chief of Staff, and General Louis H. Wilson, Jr., Commandant of the Marine Corps. The Joint Chiefs advise the President, the National Security Council, and the Secretary of Defense on military matters.

Economic Viewpoint By Dr. Haitham Hurani

Capital accumulation for economic growth

Last week I discussed the importance of labour productivity to achieve economic growth. This week I will deal with another significant factor, the increase in net investment as part of the minimum effort needed for a nation's economic "take-off."

The five-year development plan places major emphasis on investments in both the economic and social sectors as important means of achieving the goals of the plans.

Fixed investments during the plan period are estimated at JD765 million, shared evenly between the public and private sector. I well recognise the role of the private sector in this connection, but I still believe that a closer look at Jordan's pattern of consumption is urgently required to identify the policy measures needed to correct the current local and foreign flow of consumer items.

In principle, to attain an increase in real GNP we need to expand the productive capacity of Jordan's economy, and this requires building capital goods such as factories, machines, transport facilities, etc. In order to do that, a portion of current output must be diverted into investment. In other words, to increase net investment, Jordanians must refrain from consuming a portion of their current output and save it for the purpose of accumulating capital. Hence some sacrifice is required on the part of the Jordanian people with respect to satisfying their immediate desires and needs for the purpose of attaining a better future.

How far can voluntary domestic savings go toward meeting capital requirements to achieve economic growth targets? I realise that in underdeveloped countries the rate of voluntary savings is low, and the existing institutions are not very successful in mobilising such savings. In addition to the current inflation problem, we find a large proportion of the population has incomes so low and number of dependents so large that virtually all current income must be spent to maintain a subsistence level of consumption and life.

One has to keep in mind the considerable disparity in income levels among wage earners the upper income level, the average and the lower income groups. In general, we find people often assign considerable prestige to conspicuous consumption.

This propensity seems to be reinforced by the so-called "demonstration effect" of the higher level of income, try to emulate standards of consumption in advanced Western countries; this is a healthy phenomenon, especially with a country like Jordan.

All accept that Jordan is not a richly endowed country and needs serious efforts to increase its GNP. The savings of the rich group play a substantial role in domestic capital formation. To mobilise these savings, a new financial policy must be initiated which restricts importing consumer goods and encourages importing capital goods. Also, we must promote new attitude which discredits emulating Western pattern of consumption, and encourage those who contribute to strengthening the economy.

On the other hand, the middle and lower income groups can contribute to the investment target of the plan through purchasing government securities to help finance the plan. The government intends to sell a total of JD110 million in the form of securities. To accomplish this task successfully the government should attach special features to its obligations — maintain interest rates should be patterned as far as possible to fit current savings habits. Government securities should be easily convertible to cash, and interest rates might be made rise as the obligation approaches maturity. Another suggestion to encourage selling government bonds is to design a certain kind which bears no stipulated interest but appreciates in value as it approaches maturity. This kind of security can attract the eye of those savers who are willing to purchase government bonds who shun the interest-bearing securities because of religious reservations.

EEC commission forecasts rapid economic growth

BRUSSELS, July 3 (R). — Economic growth in the European Common Market will be rapid until the end of the year, the EEC Executive Commission said today.

The commission said that the gross domestic product — the sum total of goods and services produced — of the nine community countries would increase by about 4 1/2 per cent during 1976.

A similar increase was likely next year, the executive said in a paper setting forth economic guidelines for the EEC governments to follow.

The commission said that for the remainder of this year, Britain, Italy, and to a lesser extent Ireland, could experience more rapid growth than had been expected, "provided the tendencies towards stabilisation at home and abroad become firmer."

On the other hand, the growth rates of West Germany and France would probably come down closer to the community average during the next months, the paper said.

Saudi embassy in Stockholm rocked by explosion

STOCKHOLM, July 3 (R). — An explosion rocked the Saudi Arabian embassy here today and set off a large fire, but no injuries have been reported, police said.

The explosion at 06:10 GMT apparently occurred in the bathroom of the embassy, a mansion next to the Skansen open air museum.

Thick grey smoke was visible for miles around as fire brigades from four stations worked to extinguish the blaze. The roof of the embassy collapsed. No other buildings appeared threatened.

The fire was still raging more than an hour after the explosion.

A fire brigade spokesman said the bathroom in the embassy building was entirely destroyed in the explosion. He added they did not rule out the possibility of sabotage.

Dhofar refugees return home

MUSCAT, July 3 (R). — More than 300 tribesmen who sought refuge in neighbouring South Yemen during the civil war in Oman's southern Dhofar province have now returned to Oman, the defence ministry reported today.

It said in a statement that the refugees, whose homes were in western Dhofar, had been prevented by left-wing insurgents from seeking refuge in government-controlled areas.

They were forced instead to cross the border into South Yemen where they had been living under conditions of some hardship, the ministry said.

They re-crossed the border in safety as the insurgents were no longer able to exercise control over them, it added.

Oman's Sultan Qaboos announced late last year that the 10-year rebellion led by the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman had been finally crushed.

Survey says China steady progress marked by impressive technological feat

HONG KONG, July 3 (AP). — China's economy has sped in the last ten years, states a Peking survey carried in the local leftwing journal Ta Pao.

It points out that in the past decade China has successfully completed its third and fourth five-year plans, agriculture and industry have surged while successful hydrogen-bomb tests and the turn of a man-made earth's crust to earth as scheduled mark new level in the nation's technological advance.

In the same period prices have been kept stable with a flourishing market and financial revolution and expenditures in balance.

The survey states that the successful fulfilment of the two-year plans had enabled China to make another step forward in building up an independent and paratively comprehensive industrial system and national economy.

Farm mechanisation has speeded up and at present China grain and most of its industrial crops meet the primary need construction and the feeding clothing of its 800 million people, the survey adds.

FARM SHOP
Fresh Quick Meat Restaurant
Jebel Weibdeh - Ramat Golan
Tel. 30646

- Fresh Meat
- Proper Beef Cuts
- Proper Lamb Cuts
- Fresh Eggs

ALL PATENTED & PRODUCED AT OUR FARM

QUICK 0646

BROASTED CHICKEN

FINE RESTAURANT & TAKE AWAY SERVICE
VISIT OR CALL ONE OF OUR CONVENIENT OUTLETS TODAY

Jabal Amman,
1st Circle Tel. 21083

Jabal Al Hussain
Near Cinema Al Quds Tel. 21781

Jabal Al Weibdeh
Hauz Circle Tel. 30646

Zarka
Tel. 82011

Ancient Ohrid turns its sights to Yugoslav tourist boom

OHRID, Yugoslavia (CSM) — Here, at the southernmost tip of the Balkan Peninsula, in the state of Macedonia, surrounded by the lofty crests of the Galicja and Albanian mountains, lies Lake Ohrid — one of the world's oldest lakes.

Located on the Yugoslav-Albanian border, at an elevation of 2,260 feet, Ohrid covers an area of 134 square miles and reaches depth of 3,292 feet between the fishing villages of Pestani and Trpejca.

Its waters are so limpid and transparent that you can clearly discern the brilliant mosaic patterns of the bottom, rimmed by multicoloured pebbles.

Perched on a rocky promontory above the lake is the town of Ohrid — the oldest on the Balkan Peninsula.

Further intensive studies still are being conducted here in connection with the various species of local fishes, especially the two foremost ancestors of the trout family, the famed belivca (salmo thymus Ohridanus) and the letnica (salmo letnica Karaman). They are found exclusively in Lake Ohrid.

Another rare species is a little fish called plasica (alburnus Albida alborellus), whose scales are used to produce the well-known Ohrid pearls.

Tourism here, still in its early stages, seems to be headed for a successful future. A fair number of visitors, mainly from Holland, come here on organised 15-day

package deals to enjoy the beaches with their recreational activities and the town's charm of scenery, its fascinating old-world ambience, its colourful open market, and a general feeling of holiday happiness.

Of course, as must be expected, tourism is gradually changing the original appearance of the region. High-rise hotels are mushrooming, and the once-splendidly secluded hills are now filling up with private villas and small weekend bungalows. Even the mode of fishing is becoming a thing of the past.

The fascinating boats with their huge casting nets are disappearing from the local scene as many professional fishermen now resort to a more up-to-date hook-line-and-sinker method.

Ohrid isn't the only town worth visiting here. Scenic roads across vineyard-clad terraces lead to picturesque fishing hamlets and fairy-tale villages like Trpejca, Struga, and Pestani, where the inhabitants still wear their national costumes and where ox carts and donkeys are the common means of transportation.

From the top of Galicja Mountain, where large herds of sheep graze amid patches of snow, you have a breathtaking view over Ohrid and Prespa lakes, connected by underwater channels and the famed Beli-Drin Springs.

Or you can go to Skopje — a city reborn repeatedly as if in defiance to the frequent earthquakes that beset it in the course of centuries.

But no matter where you go, you are always glad to return to the quiet beauty of Ohrid to rest and be lulled to sleep by serenading nightingales. How long, one wonders, can Ohrid remain unspoiled?



Fishermen on Yugoslavia's Lake Ohrid — but tourism may fast overtake them.

And it still does today. Artists and cameramen from near and far come here to capture the region's infinite charm and originality.

The lake, with its ever-changing hues that range from sapphire to the blue of the sky, from green to pink, chasing the town, with its maze of little streets and narrow lanes lined with ancient houses, their upper floors supported by decaying, worm-eaten wooden beams, the windows precariously protruding over empty space, the streets paved with cobblestones, the old city pipes and moss-covered roofs — all fragmentary relics reminding one of the various civilisations that have swept across the land.

Many of these dilapidated and crumbling dwellings contain rare kind treasures of another era. The history of Ohrid is one of migrations and intermingling of many races, of whom left its indelible mark. Today, the town's 25,000 inhabitants consist mainly of Yugoslavs and Albanians — the latter identifiable by a white fez.

Town and lake are inextricably bound together by the secrets of a legendary past. True, there are numerous other lovely towns and lakes in Macedonia, but none equals Ohrid's quiet beauty and captivating atmosphere.



This new British isolation system uses an invisible 'curtain' of air to provide the young patient in a conventional hospital bed with a bacterially controlled environment without any form of physical barrier. The system, known as the Cape Sterair, is housed in the console which contains fan/filter units and is designed to stand behind a normal hospital bed. The system is designed to overcome psychological, nursing and economic disadvantages of the physical isolation of patients.

Just as Ohrid is considered a museum town, so the lake, with its rare flora and fauna, represents a wildlife sanctuary. Over 300 scientific documents describing the lake's various phenomena were authored by Yugoslav and foreign biologists and biologists.

ays Orog by ve gical July my years, surveying

America still has to learn from Wounded Knee

WOUNDED KNEE, South Dakota (AP) — An old Indian man changed since militant braves occupied his historic village, three years ago.

The only differences, he decided, was 20 miles. Since the trading post was burned down in the 71-day confrontation with federal marshals, he and his neighbours have had to drive 20 miles further for groceries.

Otherwise, he said, things on the two million acre Pine Ridge Reservation are pretty much the same.

The poverty, unemployment and dissatisfaction with the Bureau of Indian Affairs (BIA) that followers of the American Indian Movement were protesting at when they took over Wounded Knee still plague the 11,000 residents of the reservation.

There are signs of hope — a new school, a drop in joblessness — but many of the problems remain.

"Many non-Indian residents feel the occupation was going to make an impression on Congress so it would do something for Indian people on the reservation."

But that didn't happen. Instead of improving, it just created a hardship," said the old man who did not want his name to be used.

Albert Trimble, 47, a former BIA superintendent who recently took office as tribal chairman, said: "The majority of the people on the reservation aren't enjoying life. People have a right to live life free from threats, coercion and intimidation."

The shooting deaths of two FBI agents last June, the bombing of bureau offices at Pine Ridge in October and reports of 276 violent crimes since July have forced the BIA to spend more money on law enforcement. The budget has climbed from \$4,000,000 in fiscal 1973 to \$900,000 this year.

The BIA police force has jumped from a temporary squad in 1972 to 58 full-time people today. The FBI has 26 agents stationed at nearby Rapid City.

"The violence brought an awareness of the need for more law enforcement, but I don't think law enforcement is the only answer," said Frank Lawrence of the United Sioux Tribes, a business and political organisation of tribal chairmen. "Just the fact that the FBI and federal marshals were in here created quite a few problems for communities."

Sen. James Abourezk of South Dakota says Indians don't have enough votes to win any significant changes through Congress.

"The only effect of the occupa-

tion that I can see on Congress is a vague awareness that something is wrong in Indian country," he said.

On the positive side, the BIA says complaints against the police department have dropped from five a week in July to two or three a month. There is a new school at Wanblee, and new homes.

There are three new, although small, industries, including an electronic components plant which employs 18 person at Manderson.

The reservation's unemployment rate has dropped from 53 per cent in 1971 to 35 per cent. The state average is 5 per cent.

A total of \$33 million in U.S. federal funds goes into Pine Ridge each year, but much of it is lost in bureaucratic red tape. About \$12 million this year is funnelled through the BIA, including \$4 million for education.

"There really emerge two diametrically opposed political philosophies," said Bill Cuny, a teacher and Pine Ridge businessman. "One says that by virtue of the treaties, the government owes us a living on the other side of the spectrum are people who say I want to make it on my own. A lot of the violence is family squabbles, blown out of proportion," he said.

The government is beginning to spread out new homes being built on the reservation after an Interior Department report indicated that cluster-type housing led to more drinking and fighting among neighbours.

"A lot of children are growing up in homes where one or both parents drink. They think drinking is an adult thing to do," said acting Judge Delores Swift Bird. She attributed most of the disorderly conduct cases she handles to drinking.

Former tribal chairman Richard Wilson, who lost to Trimble in a January election, credits his administration with 700 new homes, an increase in the tribe's land base through federal agreements and the three new industries.

"I can't see to this day what Wounded Knee did for Indian people," he said. During the 1973 siege, the American Indian Movement (AIM) called for Wilson's removal, saying he ran a government of corruption and terrorism.

Tribal residents are reluctant to talk about politics because they don't want to be accused of taking sides. Much of the violence since the 1973 occupation has been associated with feuds between the pro-AIM and the pro-Wilson factions.

Where to lunch and dine Today

The Diplomat First Circle, Jebel Amman. Tel. 25592. Open from 7 a.m. to 1 a.m. Restaurant, snack bar, coffee shop, patisseries. Oriental and European specialties.

CHINESE Restaurant First Circle, Jebel Amman near Abhiyah School or CMS. Tel. 38968. Open daily from noon to 3.30 p.m. and 7.00 p.m. to mid-night.

STEAKHOUSE — Firas Wings Hotel — Jebel L'weibdeh, Amman. Tel. 22103/4. Choice of three set menus daily for lunch and a La Carte. Open for lunch 12-3 p.m. and dinner 7-12 p.m. kindly book your table

Tonight's TV Features MANNIX

PICTURE OF A SHADOW Mannix in his investigation to discover murderer of rich man, always encounters dead bodies of persons who were ready to provide him with information on the murder.

APPLES WAY THE MILLER George Apple and his family go to live in Appletown, George convinces his father to come live with them.

CINEMA RAINBOW Phone 25155 Proudly presents LES SEINS DE GLACE IN COLOUR starring: ALAIN DELON, MIREILLE DARC Show Times 3.30 — 6.30 — 9.00

TO ADVERTISE IN THE JORDAN TIMES CALL 67171-2-3-4

PATCHI Beirut, Amman, Tel. 4022

Armenian Tel. 4022

Channel 3 & 6	Channel 6
6.00 Quran	7.30 News in Hebrew
6.15 Cartoons	7.45 Varieties
6.30 Apple way	8.30 Shirley's world
8.00 News in Arabic	9.00 Sport magazine
Channel 3:	9.10 Documentary
7.30 Reportage	10.00 News in English
8.30 Arabic series	10.15 Mannix (on both channels)
9.15 Wrestling	

Radio (On 856 KHZ):
7.00 Breakfast show, morning melodies
7.30 News bulletin
7.40 Newsreel
8.00 Sign off
12.00 Pop session (part I)
1.00 News summary
1.03 Pop session (part II)
2.00 News bulletin
2.10 Radio magazine
2.30 Pop music (USA)
3.00 Concert hour
4.00 Old favourites
4.30 Easy listening
5.00 Doctor at large
5.30 Pop session (part III)
6.00 News summary
6.03 Listener's choice
7.00 News bulletin
7.10 Newsreel
7.30 Sign off

Market Prices
Apricots: 70—100
Apples (starken): 120—160
Apples (golden): 120—160
Apples (double red): 140—180
Bell pepper: 180—220
Bananas: 160—190
Carrots: 60—90
Cucumbers (small): 120—140
Cucumbers (large): 50—80
Eggplant (regular): 80—110
Eggplant (large): 35—50
Green beans: 140—180
Hot Pepper: 240—300
Lemon: 80—110
Marrow (small): 70—90
Marrow: 40—60
Musk melon: 100—130
Orange: 50—70
Onion (dry): 120—160
Okra (green): 160—220
Okra (red): 70—100
Potatoes (local): 80—110
Plums (red): 50—70
Peaches: 140—180
Pears: 140—180

String beans: 160—190 Spinach: 30—50 Water melon (large): 70 Water melon (small): 40 Tangerines: 80—120 Tomatoes: 50—70 Wild cucumber: 30—45

Tonight's Emergencies

Doctors:

Dr. Fouad Jabr: (71234)
Dr. Younes Is'ees: (36722)

Pharmacies:

Fawzi: (25024)
Sukkar: (25041)
Habayeb: (44930)

Taxis:

Khayyam: (41541)
Hamra: (44833)
Firas: (23427)

Amman Airport
Departures:
7.50 Aqaba
10.30 Rome
11.00 Cairo
11.15 Kuwait (KAC)
12.30 Cairo (EA)
12.35 London (BA)
13.00 Aqaba (SA)
15.45 Damascus (SA)
15.45 Doha, Dubai (GA)
17.45 Riyadh (SAA)
19.00 Abu Dhabi, Dubai
20.00 Bahrain, Bangkok
20.30 Kuwait
21.00 Jeddah
21.30 Tehran
22.00 Baghdad
Arrivals:
8.40 Kuwait
9.20 Dubai, Abu Dhabi
9.30 Aqaba
9.30 Doha
10.30 Kuwait (KAC)
11.30 Cairo (EA)
12.20 Deer Azour, Damascus (SA)
14.35 Dubai, Doha (GA)
15.05 Aqaba (SA)
16.20 Riyadh (SAA)
17.30 Cairo
17.40 Paris
18.20 Copenhagen
18.55 Amsterdam, Brussels, Geneva
19.00 London
19.00 Rome

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

ACROSS

- Failure
- Conceit
- Gist of a matter
- Corroded
- Peer Gynt's mother
- Countermand
- Unkint
- Furrow
- Mediterranean herb genus
- Safari
- More verdant
- Vietnam seaport
- Broad smiles
- As far as
- Article
- Inclined to one side
- Refuse wool
- Receive
- Winnows
- Wings
- God of flocks
- Younger son
- Poorly
- Give forth
- Tease
- Adjective suffix
- Renounce
- Flat fish

DOWN

- Persian gateway
- Indian
- Edict
- Condiment
- Measure of length
- Look
- Barn
- Juniper
- Accustom
- Honey
- Arctic bird
- Iowa college town
- Soring
- Liquely
- Mystery
- Diri
- City on the Thames
- Disintegrates
- Exulted
- Ironwood
- Hoax
- Scoop
- Distant
- Sympathy
- One hundred and two
- Entire
- Thole
- Aunt in Spain
- Subside
- Pronoun

SOLUTION OF SATURDAY'S PUZZLE

47. Flat fish

48. Condiment

49. Measure of length

50. Look

51. Barn

52. Juniper

53. Accustom

54. Honey

55. Arctic bird

56. Iowa college town

57. Soring

58. Liquely

59. Mystery

60. Diri

61. City on the Thames

62. Disintegrates

63. Exulted

64. Ironwood

65. Hoax

66. Scoop

67. Distant

68. Sympathy

69. One hundred and two

70. Entire

71. Thole

72. Aunt in Spain

73. Subside

74. Pronoun

Per time 25 min. AP Newsfeatures

Morocco, Mauritania threaten to leave OAU over Sahara dispute

PORT LOUIS, Mauritius, July 3 (AFP) — Morocco and Mauritania today threatened to leave the 48-nation Organisation of African Unity (OAU) in an intensifying dispute over their occupation of the former Spanish Sahara at the OAU conference here.

A member of the Moroccan delegation, Mahdi Bennouma, called a press conference as African head of state and government met in closed session on this second day of the summit and said the two north west African nations could well pull out if there was any debate in the summit itself on a resolution adopted by the council of ministers last night.

The resolution — sponsored by Benin (formerly Dahomey) — affirmed "the inalienable right of the people of the Spanish Sahara to self-determination and national independence."

Mauritania's Foreign Minister Hamdi Ould Moukassab earlier described the resolution as "inspired by Algeria." Algeria backs the Polisario nationalist movement which opposes the takeover of the phosphate-rich desert territory by Morocco and Mauritania under their decolonisation agreement with Spain last year.

Unless the OAU summit conference now forced respect for the organisation's charter, Mr. Ould

Rhodesia denies attack claims

SALISBURY, July 3 (AFP) — The Rhodesian government has again denied launching an attack on the Mozambique border village of Mapai, 55 miles (90 km) from the Rhodesian border.

"As stated previously, there is no truth in this allegation," a government spokesman said.

The spokesman was asked to comment on South African press reports quoting an eye-witness who visited Mapai, saying it had been "razed to the ground" after an attack by ground forces and aircraft, including jets.

Mapai lies in the southern part of Mozambique near the South African border.

The Mozambique government claimed in a communique that the attack on Mapai was made last weekend. A Rhodesian government reply to the allegation earlier this week said it was "absolute nonsense" and that the Mozambique claims were "so outrageous as to be considered laughable."

Art Deco gets second chance in interior decoration

NEW YORK, N. Y. (CSM) — Art Deco — the design look of the 1920s and 1930s — is enjoying a second-time-around revival in interior decoration. Pure geometry is its mainstay, gleaming "modernity" its aura.

Some of the major features of Art Deco decor can be interpreted and modified for today's suburban townhouse living.

In one such house, a dusty-rose plush carpeting in a nylon and acrylic blend is used throughout. A super graphic paper on one dining-room wall is bold and colourful and is re-emphasised many times as its reflection is caught repeatedly in the chrome and poli-



Upholstered chairs with glass and chrome table from Founders: a return to the early years of the century.

Moukassab said, "Mauritania may resort to the most extreme measures."

The same rules should apply to everyone, the minister said. "If the organisation collapses Algeria will bear the consequences and the responsibility. We cannot agree to have a mini-superpower inside the OAU," he said.

The resolution, which under OAU procedure now comes before the summit, was passed by the council of ministers last night by 20 votes to two with ten abstentions.

Mauritania and Morocco earlier walked out of the session announcing that they considered it a matter for the heads of state.

OAU ministers have been meeting for over a week preparing an agenda and resolutions for the summit. The Sahara question had paralysed the conference for two days.

Mauritian Prime Minister Sir Seewoosagur Ramgoolam presided over this morning's summit. He took over as OAU chairman from Ugandan President Idi Amin yesterday.

The Mauritian argument is that the Sahara was debated at the OAU's 26th ministerial council in Addis Ababa earlier this year and that to raise it again now runs against the provisions of the OAU charter.

The 26th council concluded that it was up to individual African countries to decide whether to recognise the Sahara republic proclaimed a few days earlier by Polisario.

Eanes, Soares discuss cabinet composition

LISBON, July 3 (AFP) — Portuguese Socialist Party chief Mario Soares and President-elect Ramalho Eanes met here last night for a talk, it was reported today, but the nature of the talk was not made public.

It is however generally supposed they discussed problems concerning the composition and programme of the government that Mr. Soares will be asked to form as soon as General Eanes assumes office as head of state. This is expected to be any time after July 15.

Sources close to Mr. Soares refuse to give any indication as to who will be in the government. Observers have nonetheless noted a published statement by Mr. Soares that the new cabinet must represent the various "national for-



BOMB WATCH — Argentine police form a security blockade in downtown Buenos Aires Friday shortly after a bomb ripped through a police station there. (AP wirephoto).

Libya invests \$7m. More killings in Argentina

VALETTA, Malta, July 3 (AFP) — Libya has agreed to invest \$7 million in a \$56 million shipyard planned for construction here, Maltese Prime Minister Dom Mintoff said in a televised broadcast.

Terms of the deal were not disclosed, but Libya has said that another Arab country will also invest in the shipyard, Mr. Mintoff announced.

He said foreign participation in other projects is currently being negotiated with German and Italian interests, including cooperation on a television station beamed towards Italy.

Both political parties and trade unions, even if the parties "are not represented in the government."

In a press conference Thursday on his return here from Bonn, Mr. Soares also said that his government would operate a policy of consultation and dialogue with all "social partners" and parliamentary groups, including the communists.

Mr. Soares also said he intended to contact all the parties represented in the assembly.

Informed Socialist Party sources said, meanwhile, that the government's composition and programme would be communicated to the leaders of those parties before being made public.

All of which inclines some observers to think that the door is still open for negotiations.

They also believe that among prominent "independents" who will be included in the minority socialist government could be persons linked with other parties, including the communists. This solution might be an element of negotiation, Communist Party sources say.

Mr. Soares has also said that his government will be one of "national safety," an expression used up to now to indicate a broad-based coalition government.

Nineiry accuses unnamed neighbour of coup attempt

(Continued from page 1) "We were attacked by a group of dissidents supported by foreign quarters in an attempt to overthrow the May revolution and its leader Jaafar Nimeiry."

The president did not specify the foreign quarters he said were involved. He thanked Egypt and its President Anwar Sadat for "their great stand towards Sudan." King Khalid of Saudi Arabia was also praised for "personally following the situation in Sudan."

President Nimeiry said his government had collected "numerous facts and information... but this is not the time for revealing them."

He pledged that the Sudanese armed forces were able to defeat "any conspiracy and traitor."

Eyewitnesses said the latest coup attempt was staged 10 minutes after the president flew into Khartoum airport yesterday just before 5 a.m. (03:00 GMT).

The president's whereabouts remained a mystery until this morning when it was announced that he was personally supervising operations against the rebels.

Fighting in the streets of the capital was fierce yesterday. But today it was said to be sporadic, with loyal forces concentrating

BUENOS AIRES, July 3 (R) — Police today found eight bullet-riddled bodies in a car park less than a day after a bomb killed at least 18 people in the city's federal police security department.

The discovery brought the death toll in political violence in Argentina to at least 44 in the past 24 hours.

The army, which has overall charge of police operations, said 18 people were killed and 66 injured by yesterday's blast in the dining room of the police building here.

As detectives tried to discover how the bomb was planted in one of their most heavily-guarded buildings, the crew of a patrol car found the corpses of eight young men.

Police sources said all had been gunned down by heavy automatic fire and that two unexploded bombs were found beside the bodies.

Police chiefs arranged a mass funeral for the security department victims. President Jorge Videla and the other members of Argentina's ruling military junta were expected to attend.

Telephone callers claiming to represent the leftwing peronist Montoneros urban guerrilla group told local news offices it was responsible for yesterday's blast.

Two weeks ago the Montoneros also claimed responsibility for an explosion which killed federal police chief Cesario Cardozo at his home.

Police named 20-year-old Ana Maria Gonzalez, a friend of General Cardozo's daughter, as the person who placed a bomb under his bed.

They were working on the theory that a guerrilla sympathiser

Amin negotiates as hostages await

(Continued from page 1) "The hijackers' refusal to see the PLO emissary and the disclaimer of responsibility by the PFLP has raised questions about who they are."

It is also still not clear how they managed to get their explosives and automatic weapons into the aircraft.

Another Air France plane is standing by in Nairobi to fly in within a few hours if needed.

to the ties and links of good neighbourhood."

The minister said all army regional commands had expressed their readiness to march into Khartoum to defend the president if necessary.

In fighting on Friday afternoon, troops loyal to President Nimeiry took over the Al Shagra garrison, south of Khartoum, from rebel forces.

Fighting continued between the loyalists and rebels at army headquarters until government control was restored there early this morning.

THE RED SEA ACADEMY

9-12th Grades
6-8th tutorial
section
American Diploma

Co-Educational
"A" & "D" Levels
Remedial tutorials
Intensive Language Study

College Prep/Music/Sports/Vocational/Trades

1976-77 aboard the chartered Passenger liner SS Semiramis, in Red Sea, Gulf, Indian Ocean.

Sells Pireas 24 Sept., Abasco, 12 Oct., Jeddah, 14 Oct., Calla: Rhodes, Emirates, Bahrain, Dammam, Kuwait, Iran, Fall Cruise to Bombay, Winter to Seychelles, Reunion Island, Madagascar, Africa, Spring: Istanbul & Aegean Islands.

The Royal Jordanian Airline, in distributing Red Sea Academy Prospects/Application Forms available at all ALIA Offices in EUROPE, AFRICA, ASIA, or write DR. PETER GIBSON, President, Red Sea Academy, P.O. Box 741, Abasco 125, Greece.

The Middle East's most Exclusive High School, limited enrollment.

Ford expected to reap political gains from U.S. Bicentennial celebrations

WASHINGTON, July 3 (R) — America's 200th birthday celebrations this weekend pushed politics into the background, but promise to win President Ford valuable points in his bruising election campaign with Ronald Reagan.

As president, Mr. Ford is playing a leading role in the festivities, and by the time they reach a climax on Monday night he will have appeared many times on television and made six major patriotic speeches in five days.

The public appearances in his presidential role are likely to attract middle-of-the-road votes.

Only a few days ago he was also endorsed by Senator Barry Goldwater, the party's unsuccessful 1964 presidential candidate. This could earn him support from more conservative voters, the base of Mr. Reagan's strength.

Every little bit will help as Mr. Ford tries to hold his very slim lead in the race for the 1,130 delegate votes needed for nomination at the national Republican convention in Kansas City next month.

The winner will face the assured Democratic nominee, Jimmy Carter, in November to fight for the presidency.

While Mr. Ford gets wide exposure during the Bicentennial celebrations, Mr. Reagan has been resting at his California home since last weekend.

On Tuesday, the former California governor and ex-Hollywood actor will make a major speech for which he has bought 30 minutes' television time.

He may grasp the chance to use recent increases in inflation and unemployment to attack Mr. Ford's main campaign theme of an improving economy.

Then he will go back on the road campaigning before the final four Republican state conventions.

Ironically, these final delegate-choosing sessions in the Ford-Rea-

gan fight, which has threatened to split the party, are being held a few days after the Democrats wind up their national convention in New York united behind Carter.

Gierek confirms no price rise now

WARSAW, July 3 (AFP) — At week's strikes and demonstrations by Polish workers, stinging sharp increases in food prices were not in vain.

Factory workers in the industrial suburb of Ursus and miners across the country have forced the government to rescind the increases.

In his first public appearance since the demonstrations, chief Edward Gierek said the price increases were an "economic necessity," but they would be reconsidered and "noted again" only at an appropriate moment.

His statement considered the impact of Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz's announcement, ten days ago, which would have lifted prices on some products by as much as 100 per cent.

Western observers have attached significance to the speech of Mr. Gierek's speech, which, contrary to his wont, was measured, indicating a conciliatory attitude.

Addressing workers at a meeting, about 200 kms (120 miles) south of here, the party left the door open to further consultation with workers. He promised, would be under with "patience and perseverance."

But Mr. Gierek described week's riots as "profoundly regrettable events" and concedes those who took part.

He launched a call for patriotism and a "sense of responsibility" on the part of his countrymen.

Fly the Royal Jet



Alia makes it a small world

With our modern jets we combine the east with the west...with our good service we make our customers happy.... they never say goodbye, we always see them again.

alia

THE ROYAL JORDANIAN AIRLINE